JPRS-SSA-86-057

2 JUNE 1986

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK LENDING TOPS $1 BILLION

HK260454 Hong Kong AFP in English 0434 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Abidjan, 26 April (AFP)--The African Development Bank (ADB) group lent more than a billion dollars last year for the first in its 2 decades of operation, the bank's headquarters here said Friday.

The ADB group annual report, to be presented at the group's board of governors meeting in Harare on 5 May, also recorded galloping increases in sectoral lendings, co-financing and disbursements.

The report said total loans in 1985 were 1,154.06 million dollars, against just over 879 million dollars in 1984--an increase of 31.3 percent after a fall of 2.2 percent in 1984.

Poorer African states received about 60 percent of the total, against 40 percent in 1984.

Of the group's three main institutions, ADB commitments totalled 709.31 million dollars, the African Development Fund (ADF)--the group's soft loan arm--439.26 million and the Nigerian Trust Fund (NTF) 5.49 million dollars.

In keeping with the group's policy to boost food production in the continent, agriculture got about 40 percent of the total, up from nearly 23 percent in 1984.

Transport followed with 27 percent, the same as the previous year. Public utilities had 19 percent (18.6 in 1984), educational and health 12 percent (10) and industry 6 percent (22).

Co-financing of projects in Africa amounted to 764 million dollars, and the bank's share was nearly 452 million dollars. This meant that for every one such dollar invested by the ADB, other sources provided 1.69 million dollars, up from 1.61 million in 1984.

Disbursements by the bank rose 61 percent, mainly because of streamlining of administration to speed up payments.

The ADB's total loans in its lifetime stood at 6.8 billion dollars at the end of 1985--20.4 percent up, against a rise of 18.4 percent in 1984.

Agriculture, at 29 percent, had the largest share, followed by transport and public utilities (both 24 percent), industry (11.9 percent) and education and health (10 percent).

The group's income rose from 79 to 94 million dollars in 1985. ADB income increased 59 percent from 31.9 to 57 million dollars ADF income went up from 13 to 16.4 million (plus 12 percent) while the NTF had income of 21 million dollars.

The report said the food situation in almost all drought-stricken African states improved in 1985.

It said the cereal import needs of 33 poor African countries was 25.6 million tons last year compared with actual imports of 21.1 million tons in 1984. The food aid for those countries rose from 5.5 million tons in 1984 (27 percent of food imports) to 8.8 million tons last year (34 percent of good imports).

One feature was the voluntary contributions made by the ADB staff, executive directors and president of some 1.5 million dollars to a special famine and drought fund.

Delegations from about 100 member states of the bank group and some 1,000 representatives of international development and finance institutions and banks are expected to attend the Harare meeting.

/12232
CSO: 3400/1692

BRIEFS

ECC FOOD AID--Brussels, 26 April (AFP)--The European Economic Community (EEC) will give Ethiopia, Uganda and Mozambique food aid worth some 18 million dollars, an EEC source said here Friday. Mozambique will get 50,000 tonnes of cereals, 2,000 tonnes of beans, 200 tonnes of vegetable oil, 300 tonnes of powdered milk and 100 tonnes of butteroil. Ethiopia will receive 1,500 tonnes of vitamin milk powder, 1,000 tonnes of butteroil and 300 tonnes of vegetable oil. Uganda will get 500 tonnes of powdered milk and 100 tonnes of butteroil. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0438 GMT 26 Apr 86 HK] /12232

TURKEY TO INCREASE COOPERATION--Dakar, 22 April (AFP)--Turkey is to step up its assistance to Africa, its Foreign Minister Vahit Halefoglu said in an interview published here Tuesday. He told the Senegalese daily LE SOLEIL that he would soon begin a tour of unspecified African states to launch Ankara's new policy. Mr Halefoglu said Turkey could pass on to African nations the result of its own experience, particularly in the fields of agriculture, veterinary medicine, the management of small firms, irrigation, and ship building, and give technical and financial aid. He indicated that African countries with majority Islamic populations would benefit in particular from Turkish assistance. He singled out Somalia, Mali, Mauritania, Guinea-Bissau, Gambia, Senegal, Niger, Chad and other Sahel states as recipients of Turkish food aid. Mr Halefoglu said Turkey would defend the idea that the world should shoulder its moral and material responsibilities in the face of Africa's economic crisis when the special session of the UN General Assembly on the issue is held next month. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 1854 GMT 22 Apr 86 AB] /12232

CSO: 3400/1692

GOVERNMENT STOPS CAMBAMBE DAM PROJECT

Lisbon TEMPO (TEMPO ECONOMICO) in Portuguese 28 Mar-3 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] Business sources linked to Angola have reportedly indicated that that country is going to call off work on the project for raising the height of Cambambe Dam, the contract for which was awarded to a Portuguese consortium headed by SOMAGUE. The contract is worth close to $100 million (about 15 million contos).

The project, which has been awaiting the green light for over 3 years, would be financed by Portugal's nationalized banks and would be carried out by the above-mentioned consortium, which includes ENGIL and Teixeira Duarte in addition to SOMAGUE.

Support for the project by Portuguese banks is said to have been well received by Angolan authorities, and there were reports that compensating advantages had been negotiated to the particular benefit of PETROGAL [Portuguese Petroleum Company], specifically with regard to the possibility of its cooperating in exploration for petroleum and the acquisition of crude oil at favorable prices.

The recent decision by the Luanda government to curtail a number of investments because of the war effort is probably behind this new decision. But a source linked to the consortium that won the contract declined to confirm this report, saying that if it is true, what it probably refers to is one more postponement, not a permanent option.

11798
CSO: 3442/188

ANGOLA

BISHOPS APPEAL TO NATION, FOREIGN POWERS FOR PEACE

Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Apr 86 p 6

[Text] "We Angolans are celebrating our 10 years of independence with, unfortunately, 10 years of warfare. As if that were not enough, the specter of war is spreading more and more, and it is a fratricidal war that is wearing the country out." So says the Episcopal Conference of Angola in a document entitled "Steadfast in Hope" that was issued to mark the 10th anniversary of the country's independence.

The Angolan bishops go on to say that "even foreign forces are making our country a battlefield," and they add: "We are being decimated physically and morally. Our finest young people are falling on the battlefront. And many victories that are announced are victories of death and destruction."

The Angolan episcopate does not conceal the fact that "causes of discord" exist, and it prudently falls back on St James in listing them, examples being the inflaming of passions, the explosion of hatred and revenge, mutual intolerance that is incompatible with dialogue, disregard for rights, the use of violence as the only means of resolving conflicts, the influence of foreign interests, and, as a result, a situation in which living together becomes abnormal and life becomes difficult and sometimes impossible.

In analyzing the causes of this war, the Angolan episcopate states that "it is contrary to justice to destroy property and structures which cost years of work and which are common property, even though the objective may be to force or reject dialogue. Such violence has never created alternatives, and if it did, they were never lasting. Imposed peace is not peace."

In another passage, the bishops of Angola condemn the calamities due to war, among which they emphasize "the 10 years of recession in agriculture." "From being a rich country, we have passed into the category of aid recipients and into serious situations of malnutrition. Angolans are dying of hunger and of endemic diseases." Among the evils mentioned by the bishops are the "growing absenteeism of teachers, sometimes for vital reasons," and the situation of displaced persons: "those Angolans who have been made foreigners in their own country and who are frequently undesirable because of their origin or the language they speak" and the refugees in Zambia, Zaire, or Namibia.

The bishops say that one of the war's consequences is corruption, "which is establishing itself among us under cover of war," with "families being broken up by the violent separation of spouses, parents, and children through seizure, abduction, and forced and inhumane dislocation, especially with reference to a specific ethnic group."

But since these episcopal reflections are also meant to express a hope and an appeal, the bishops state that "we are not hiding the truth: the foreigners entering our homeland with weapons in their hands are invited here by Angolans. So peace depends on us."

The document also says: "There is hope of ending the war, and because of that, we venture, on behalf of all the victims of this conflict, to ask that you lay down your arms and listen to the voice of Mother Africa--of Mother Angola." This appeal by the bishops is also addressed to the big powers: the United States and the Soviet Union, "whose influence, we know, is decisive as regards peace or war at certain points on the globe."

The Angolan episcopate does not challenge the country's independence, and as it says: "we believe that we will never prize the gift of our freedom in an independent country enough." And it was "from this independent Angola that there arose, for all of us, the necessity and pride of our being able to build this land on our own behalf and to rediscover values and that which is positive in our customs, traditions, and culture."

The episcopate does not conceal "the frustration of the hope for progress and peace" and says that among those who "did not believe in our peoples, some have simply given up, while others have forced new forms of tutelage on them."

In the third part of the document from the Episcopal Conference, an appeal is made for hope on the grounds that "the black man is a man of hope." "Even without the Christian revelation, he believes that control of this world lies beyond all natural forces; he therefore believes above all in the God of his fathers. He believes in his leaders; he therefore expects them to order his social life fairly in all areas. He believes in himself and his group; he is therefore careful to pass his culture on to the younger members through a tradition which, to the extent that it is better observed, will better protect the growth and identity of the family."

Continuing its reflections, the Angolan episcopate asks Christians to be laborers in the earthly city to carry out "the urgent and irreplaceable mission which is theirs in building the earthly city."

Since, as the bishops say, Angolans "possess one of the richest countries in Africa," "the world is entitled to expect us to develop it for our own good and that of the less privileged. Because of that, let no one--not even those who are discriminated against because of their faith--turn his back on the country's development: let no one resign himself to doing nothing."

11798
CSO: 3442/188

ANGOLA

ECONOMIC, POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN CACULAMA DESCRIBED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 21 Mar 86 p 3

[Text] The municipality of Caculama, with essentially agricultural features, is located 55 kilometers east of the town of Malanje. The fertility of its soil is used to advantage by its nearly 26,000 inhabitants, the majority of whom are peasants, engaged in growing cassava, sweet potatoes, peanuts, and green vegetables.

Fishing and hunting are the activities most commonly practiced by the people: the former on the shores of the Luhango River, which has its source in the municipality and flows south of the Kwiji River. The hunting, in turn, is carried out in the Lutenga jungle, where primarily small game abounds.

The people of Caculama view the land as their main natural resource; hence, they are seriously bent on its transformation, and express pride at the results accrued, and optimism regarding the future.

There are 15 peasant associations existing in the entire region, comprising a total of 1,495 members, including 246 women.

The potentially agricultural municipality also has 2,500 individual farms. Last year, 420 tons of various farm products were marked at the municipality's headquarters, consisting primarily of cassava, sweet potatoes, and peanuts.

According to Kalanda Kassule,one of the peasants from the Sal Kingunagua association, various problems are being confronted, particularly with regard to material and logistical backup.

That peasant called upon the National Directorate for Aid to Agricultural Cooperativization to provide them with support in the form of hoes and scythes..

Medical Care in the Municipality

There is a shortage of medical care and medicines in the municipality. Caculama has a medical center with a capacity to treat 200 patients per day, which operates with six nurses.

Esperanca Francisco, a nurse at that center, says that the most common diseases are measles, malaria, and diarrhea.

The nurse remarked: "The lack of a physician in the region has been a major headache," adding that the difficulties are also affecting the hospital's activity.

Tiago Antonio Jose, coordinator of the MPLA-Labor Party's Municipal Committee for Economic and Social Development, in turn, criticized the sluggishness prevailing in various government agencies which, as he claimed, are not responding to the party's instructions.

He also expressed regret over the fact that there have been no results from the various appeals made to the agencies assigned to deal with the requisitions for lumber to finish the construction work on another medical station, which has been at a standstill since 1983 for lack of equipment.

Party Youth Activity

The Caculama municipal secretariat of the JMPLA [Youth of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Party Youth consists of four secretaries and three instructors.

At the headquarters, the youth organization has 306 members, 30 of whom have moved on to the party.

Various activities have been carried out by the organized young people. During 1985, they held volunteer work campaigns consisting of the cleaning and beautification of the municipal headquarters.

The patriotic work among the youth was also evident, with the result that 86 young people joined the FAPLA, 65 joined the People's Vigilance Brigades, and 60 entered the Reserve Battalions, as Sousa dos Santos Bumba, second municipal secretary of the JMPLA-Party Youth, announced.

2909
CSO: 3442/201

ANGOLA

SCHOOL TO TRAIN TRADE UNION LEADERSHIP DESCRIBED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 21 Mar 86 p 3

[Text] It is at a distance of nearly 4 kilometers east of the town of Malange: the word is trade unionism. We are in one of the cradles of the trade union movement. With every passing year, it has gained experience and shown progress. The population calls the "Vila Matilde" district lucky, because of its pleasure in observing the building of this "M'Bidi Emilio" trade union training school, with a dynamism that has broken the monotony which had existed up until the present in this Malange in the shadows. The light from the generator affords a clarity that spreads throughout nearly half of this area on the outskirts of the Malange capital; while the human habitat accounts for a large percentage of its existence. It (the school) is obvious proof of the Angolan trade union federation's resolve to train and qualify its cadres, whose practical activity plays a preponderant role in motivating and mobilizing the new Angolan working man, as well as in managing and directing the activity in all of the nation's labor fields.

Since it went into operation, a few years ago, it has trained 180 trade union cadres who are now located in the 10 unions comprising the Angolan labor movement structure, and in the federation itself, UNTA [National Union of Workers of Angola], as well as in various enterprises.

Pasocal Simoes, provincial secretary of UNTA, and director of the school, says that the degree of achievement ranges around 99 percent, at the end of three courses already given, with the fourth currently under way; this being part of a plan to hold another series of three courses lasting 3 and 6 months, and a long-distance one which, if it should materialize, would be reserved for members of UNTA's Central Council.

The subjects taught in the coursed have a content attesting to the claim that the "M'Bidi Emilio" School trains trade union cadres suited for the society constructing the People's Republic of Angola. Studied, specifically, are philosophy, and the history of the international workers movement and of UNTA, as basic subjects.

Equipped to accommodate the activity of 120 workers, it has the capacity to house 60 students, including the instructors (who are Angolans, with one German) and the administration.

Physical Composition and Present Image of the School

The "M'Bidi Emilio" trade union training school is part of a plan wherein a major cadre training center has been designed. It is located in the middle of a large yard measuring 1,316 square meters. Its main premises consist of a house in which there are two classrooms and a residential complex, used not only by the cadres from the school and UNTA, but also by several individuals who have come to Malange on a service mission, in view of the excellent conditions that it has, providing a good environment combined with the natural surroundings in which it is situated: a plateau, with a temperature conducive to study and rest.

Other sections are the areas for administrative services, and the faculty, a dining hall, a medical station, storage, a reception area, a laundry, and the electrical and water pumping stations.

At present, the school gives us an impression of lacking maintenance, which is considered difficult by its officials, because of the problems in procuring equipment for this purpose, primarily paint, and parts for the center's equipment.

When asked to make a statement regarding the conservation and maintenance of the school and all the existing assets, the director said: "Sometimes we procure some equipment locally, to keep the school conserved, but we do nothing in terms of maintenance. There are prospects that this situation will be minimized."

Social Conditions

As for social conditions, the situation at the "M'Bidi Emilio" school is not different from that of other cadre training centers built in the country; representing a serious challenge for the difficult task of training cadres in all fields, who are, nevertheless, sometimes left neglected insofar as the necessary support is concerned.

The major problem lies in how to feed the students in this area of Malange, where fried sugar cane has for a long time replaced bread for snacks.

The official commercial system covers the school but, owing to the meager receipt of provisions of prime necessity by the authorized commercial agencies, little in the way of food is received.

The expedient in this case has been to barter certain items that the school has received, for products from the peasants; an effort that will be difficult to continue, because it is not easy to procure such goods for exchange.

In the school yard, which was formerly a farm, there is a small plot which has been cultivated by the students. As the administrative director, Andre

Junior, told us, it has helped considerably with legumes and has minimized the food shortage.

The corn planted by the students from the previous course is now ready, and will soon be harvested to be converted into corn meal; while the cabbage is being consumed and another plot is being prepared for planting kale.

Another measure adopted by the school's administration for the purpose of obtaining a reliable stock of foodstuffs is cutting the supply to the workers, who have now been deprived of this type of social support.

As for the aid to the faculty, there is a special provision based on the existing logistical stocks. According to the director, it is a regular, adequate supply to meet the needs of the instructors and their families. To compensate for this aid, every month 20 percent is deducted from their salaries.

With regard to the medical and health assistance, the school is privileged. A medical station is operating for cases of illness considered to be slight, properly outfitted with medicines and provided with a male nurse who received good references from the authorities and some of the students who were contacted.

It is important to stress that this school enjoys an annual budget of 30.18 million kwanzas, to defray its expenses. The general director, Pascoal Simoes, remarks: "From a financial standpoint, we have no problems"; adding "What we must do is manage this money."

Pascoal Simoes claims that the backing received by the associated agencies, both on the central and the provincial level, is very slight.

Use of Spare Time

This training center for basic trade union cadres does not yet have facilities that would enable it to provide the students with suitable means for spending their spare time. Other than production on the school's farm there is no recreation except the possibility that they might be allowed to go to see a film in the town; a privilege that has also been precluded by the lack of transportation and also of fuel, which is in great demand in Malange.

Once in awhile, those attending the course organize for an 11-man soccer match on the bare part of the yard, or a "quadrille," or even for violin playing, for this course which has some good singers.

One of the positive impressions received by us stems from the fact that the students at this school are instilled with a lofty spirit of comradeship and understanding. When the classes end every day, or during a break, they may all be seen in a single group, laughing about one thing or another.

The plan for the third phase of the school project calls for the construction of a multi-purpose field.

Slight Female Participation in the Courses

There has been only a slight participation by women in the courses at the "M'Bidi Emilio" School. By way of example, in the course now in progress, there is only one woman participating; which prompts one to conclude that there is little association among Angolan women with trade union activity.

As the general director explained, the problem does not lie in the selection. The participation of at least 20 students in each course has been allowed, but "there has not been any acceptance on their part. They give as an excuse the problem of their husbands and their households," as Pascoal Simoes concluded by noting.

For this reason, he issued an appeal to all Angolan women to foster a liking for trade union work, because in our society women have every right to take part in all activities, alongside the men.

2909
CSO: 3442/201

GHANA

RAWLINGS INSPECTS GHAIP OIL REFINERY EXPANSION

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 23 Apr 86 pp 1, 5

[Article by Breda Atta-Quayson]

[Text] Chairman Jerry John Rawlings was at the Tema GHAIP Oil Refinery yesterday afternoon to acquaint himself with the maintenance work going on at the refinery.

The GHAIP Oil Refinery was shut down on the 7th of this month for the maintenance work to be carried out.

The maintenance, according to the managing director, Mr A. Kyiamah, will take about five weeks to complete.

In addition to its regular employees the management [words missing from text].

The refinery, Mr Kyiamah indicated his stockpiled enough petroleum products to last during the maintenance period.

Chairman Rawlings' unannounced visit to the refinery sparked off a wave of enthusiasm among the workers.

Some of the office workers left their seats to follow the Chairman during his tour round the refinery.

The site workers raising clenched fists started shouting "J.J.", "J.J.".

Morale among the workers was so high that Chairman Rawlings could not help but to go straight to them to find out the progress being made at the various working units.

At the loading-rack Chairman Rawlings met one worker who used to be his sparring mate during his boxing days in the Armed Forces.

They embraced each other and Chairman Rawlings enquired from him how he was faring at the place.

At the end of the visit to the refinery a lot of workers from other organisations in the area gathered at the main entrance of the refinery to wave Chairman Rawlings goodbye.

In the heat of the ecstasy of waving Chairman Rawlings goodbye a dog nearby was caught up in the whole scene, started chasing the Chairman's Ford wagon ostensibly not to be left out in the "goodbye wave" for the Chairman.

Talking to newsmen after the visit, Chairman Rawlings expressed satisfaction with the performance of the workers and the work done so far which he described as very high.

He stressed the need for work to be done on schedule to save cost thus accelerating the economic recovery effort.

Chairman Rawlings was accompanied by Mr Tsatsu Tsikata and Mr B. B. D. Asamoah of PNDC Secretariat.

/12851
CSO: 3400/1694

GHANA

MINISTRIES SLATED FOR DECENTRALIZATION

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 26 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] **NINETEEN ministries are to be fully decentralised in line with the government's decentralisation policy to ensure effective grassroot participation in the on-going process.**

Mr Ben C. Eghan, a member of the Decentralisation Implementation Committee, announced this when he formally inaugurated the Winneba and Agona Swedru branches of the committee at separate functions at Winneba and Swedru on Thursday.

He said under the policy, ministries will no longer be held responsible for the failures of districts and regional administrations in the implementation of government policies.

Mr Eghan said the policy principally seeks to remove "all square pegs in round holes and fill them with highly competent and reliable management personnel" who would be able to assist their District Secretaries to formulate and implement socio-economic policies for the benefit of the people.

He said the decentralisation policy is an effective vehicle for development and warned that failure to embrace the policy would lead to disorder in the near future.

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CSO: 3400/1694

GHANA

ASHANTI GOLDFIELDS WORKS OUT 'GHANAIANIZATION' PROGRAM

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 24 Apr 86 p 1

[Article by Boniface Ablekpe]

[Text] **A SCHEME known as the "Ghanaianisation Programme" under which Ghanaian senior staff personnel will be groomed to take over from their expatriate counterparts is being worked out by the management of the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation (AGC).**

When the scheme becomes operative most of the sensitive senior staff appointments would be held by Ghanaians.

At the moment, there are about 78 expatriate personnel on the mines as against 450 Ghanaian senior staff. Junior workers number about 13,000.

Mr. W. J. Hussey, General Mines Manager of AGC disclosed this when Mr. Vladimir Tokin, Minister Counsellor at the USSR Embassy in Ghana and Mr. Oleg Bulavin, First Secretary, also at the Embassy, paid a day's familiarisation visit to the mines.

Mr Hussey who has stayed in Ghana for about 10 years told the delegates that the corporation was embarking on an expansion programme which would increase the fortunes of the mine for the next 50 to 100 years. Currently the AGC produces about 23,000 ounces of gold a month.

He said the AGC was also seeking the assistance of the University of Science and Technology on an effective and simpler but appropriate method of gold extraction with high yielding results.

When this is achieved most of the waste walls from which gold had already been extracted would be recycled to increase output.

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GHANA

HUNI VALLEY, MANSO RAIL LINE READY NEXT MONTH

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 28 Apr 86 p 1

[Article by Albert Sam]

[Text] **THROUGH the untiring efforts of the staff of the Ghana Railway Corporation (GRC), work on the entire track renewal of the 36-mile stretch rail line from Huni Valley to Manso is to be completed by the middle of next month.**

The project which falls under the World Bank-sponsored Western Railway Rehabilitation Programme was originally scheduled to be completed in September, this year.

The entire railway rehabilitation programme comprising the 'Western, Eastern and Central rail lines is estimated at 45 million dollars plus local component of 22 million cedis.

Mr S. S. Nayak, acting Managing Director of GRC' who disclosed this in an interview in Kumasi at the week-end, described the workers' action as very significant.

Speaking shortly after visiting some of the project sites, Mr Nayak said "this goes to demonstrate the workers' total commitment to the successful rehabilitation of the railway network in the country which must be emulated by all workers".

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GHANA

PRC TEAM ARRIVES FOR BIO-GAS FEASIBILITY STUDY

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 23 Apr 86 p 1

[Article by Mavis Quaicoe]

[Text] A 3-man Chinese technical team is in the country to undertake a feasibility study into the production of bio-gas.

Mr E. Appiah-Korang, Secretary for Fuel and Power who received the team in his office in Accra yesterday, said if the production of bio-gas is found to be feasible, arrangements would be made for the construction of a pilot bio-gas plant in the country.

Bio-gas, he explained, is produced by the utilisation of waste materials including animal waste for the production of gas for cooking and generating electricity.

He said this method has been used successfully in China stressing that the production of bio-gas is one form of controlling waste and at the same time improving sanitation.

The left-over waste material of this process could also be used as fertilizer for agriculture.

He said however, that there are already some experimental bio-gas plants in the country.

According to the Secretary, the visit of the team is also of importance to the Environmental Protection Council (EPC) and therefore appealed to the delegation to take particular interest in waste disposal, particularly in the rural areas and advise on ways of proper disposal of waste material.

The delegation is to visit certain parts of Greater Accra, Ashanti, Northern and Upper Regions of the country.

Mr Huang Guangyu, leader of the team, also said that his delegation would study both geographical and natural resources conditions in the country.

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BULGARIAN AMBASSADOR SPEAKS ON COUNTRY'S DESTINY

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 28 Apr 86 p 5

[Text] **MR Kostadin Ghiaourov, Bulgarian Ambassador in Ghana, has said that Ghana has every right to decide on her own path of development without recourse to the whims of any external influence.**

"The issue of national development is one that must be decided by Ghanaians themselves", he stressed.

Mr Ghiaourov, who is also the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps in Ghana said this in an address to 80 overseas-trained Ghanaian cadres at the Afienya Youth Leadership Training School.

According to Mr Ghiaourov, Ghana, like other developing countries that despise imperialism, faced an incessant problem of destabilisation.

What is needed now, he said, is to evolve a united front to combat the machinations of imperialists and their lackeys wherever they may be.

Speaking on "the role of international support and solidarity in the struggle for a just society in Ghana", Mr Ghiaourov noted that a revolution could not materialise without the objective prerequisites of preserving power and peace.

Such a revolution, he explained, must have an internationalist character that would neutralise the activities of imperialist forces, and draw support from international revolutionary movements.

The Ambassador stressed the need to bend political power to ensure national welfare, adding "a revolution must be carried out in the name of man"

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CSO: 3400/1695

GHANA

FOREIGN FIRMS DEMONSTRATE INTEREST IN PALM OIL SURPLUS

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 30 Apr 86 pp 1, 8

[Article by Kojo Sam]

[Text] More foreign firms have expressed interest to buy palm oil from Ghana following a front page story by the "Graphic" on April 18 that the government intends to export the excess of the commodity.

The latest firms are the Soap Factory of Kadiogo in Burkina Faso and Chabou Limited based in the Ivory Coast which is also interested in buying palm kernels.

An Italian firm Consozio Italiano Per II Commerzio Estedo (CICE) has already sent a telex message to the Ghana Investment Centre offering to buy 250 metric tonnes for each shipment and the price will be paid in dollars.

It is reliably learnt that a delegation from the Italian firm has arrived in Accra for negotiations on importing crude palm oil from Ghana.

A number of Eastern European countries have also expressed interest in buying palm oil from Ghana under a barter agreement.

According to a reliable source in Accra, should these deals go through the main problem will be the movement of the palm oil from the producing points to the ports for export.

Another area of concern is the type of containers to be used for the export: that is whether the commodity is to be exported in drums or in bulk tanks on board the shipping vessels.

Nothwithstanding these problems the rather encouraging enquiries from foreign firms, according to the source, have provided a ray of hope for both small-scale farmers and the major oil mills whose interest in the palm oil industry was nearly eroded due to lack of market for their produce.

Currently the national output of palm oil has more than doubled mainly through the efforts of farmers.

Available statistics indicate that 50,000 metric tonnes of palm oil was projected for 1986. On the contrary this season's yields show that Ghana might produce between 75,000 and 80,000 tonnes which is far above the national requirement of 39,000 metric tonnes.

Ghana will therefore be left with a surplus of 38,000 metric tonnes for which it has no alternative than to find an external market.

The Ghana Oil Palm Development Corporation at Kwae in the Eastern Region also has 450 tonnes of palm kernel valued at ¢15 million piled up for lack of market.

And according to Nana Nketia Tenadu III, chief of Kusi, a major oil palm growing area in the Eastern Region, the country's palm oil output will quadruple within the next five to 10 years.

This is because a lot of people have invested in the oil palm industry especially in the Western, Central and Eastern Regions.

He therefore called on the government to start planning seriously on how best the industry could be organised to earn more foreign exchange for Ghana.

Meanwhile, a suggestion has been made to the government to set up an organisation to be charged with the full responsibility of buying the palm oil and palm kernel oil from the scattered producers in the country on the lines of the Ghana Cocoa Board (COCOBOD).

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CSO: 3400/1696

GHANA

COTTON FARMERS RECEIVE INPUTS IN LIEU OF PRICE INCREASE

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 29 Apr 86 p 8

[Article by Gillian Heathcote]

[Text] Cotton farmers in the country are to benefit from free supply of essential inputs such as fertilizer and insecticides.

This is in lieu of an increase in the producer price of seed cotton from ¢25 to ¢28 per kilogram.

Speaking to me in an interview in Accra yesterday, the Under-Secretary for Agriculture (Crops), Mr Ibrahim Adam, said the Ministry would also begin a cash incentive programme for cotton farmers under which a farmer whose production exceeded a certain level would be paid more for his produce.

The modalities were being worked out by the Ghana Cotton Company (GCC) he said explaining that these were the beginning of a programme aimed at achieving self-sufficiency in cotton.

This year alone, he said, the Government was spending six million dollars to import cotton.

Under the programme the Ministry had arranged for 28 tractors for the Ghana Cotton Company as well as facilities to bring in insecticides. This is in addition to an order for fertilizer which will arrive next week to supplement what was in the system.

All this, he said, was being done to enable the Ghana Cotton Company to meet its production target of 20,000 acres for the 1986-87 season.

To realize the aim of self-sufficiency in cotton, Mr Adam said the Government was replacing existing cotton seeds with more vigorous ones for higher yields and better quality fibre.

The Ministry was also encouraging textile factories, main users of cotton, to go into cotton farming and also sponsor farmers to produce cotton for them.

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BRIEFS

JOINT FRG FIRM VENTURES--A West German company is to go into a joint venture with a Ghanaian company in agriculture, timber and road haulage. An agreement to this effect was signed in Accra on Wednesday by Hausmann GMBH of West Germany and All-Africa Engineers Limited, the Ghanaian company. Mr Heinz Hausmann, executive director of Hausmann GMBH, signed for his firm while Mr K. E. P. Varlet-Sackey, chief administrator of the All-Africa Engineers Limited signed on behalf of his company. Mr Yarlet-Sackey said the Germans will provide four multi-purpose fishing trawlers in the next three months for operations to start. Mr Heinz Hausmann said his company is prepared to provide the necessary foreign exchange backing for the joint venture. Present at the ceremony were Dr S. B. Arthur, chief executive and Mr Seth Akompi, chief technical director, both of All-Africa Engineers Limited. [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 26 Apr 86 p 5] /12851

FIRST CADRE SCHOOL ENDS--A batch of 80 overseas-trained cadres ended a 3-week seminar at the Youth Leadership Training Institute at Afienya at the weekend under the theme "The dynamics of the national democratic revolution." The cadres, including three women, were selected to form the nucleus of a National Cadre Training School whose aim is to bring up committee adherents of the December 31 Revolution. According to Mr Sam Garba, member of the National Commission for Democracy who was the seminar coordinator, the school would train dedicated cadres for the Office of the Political Counsellor. He said subjects to be taught would not be strictly the formal school disciplines. They would include practical subjects like carpentry, construction and mechanics. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 28 Apr 86 p 1] /12851

CSO: 3400/1697

IVORY COAST

BRIEFS

PRC INTEREST FREE LOAN--A cabinet meeting was held yesterday morning from 1000 to 1300 at the Presidential Palace in Abidjan, under the chairmanship of the head of state, his excellency, President Felix Houphouet-Boigny. By authority of the Ministry of Economy and Finance and upon a report presented by Abdoulaye Kone, minister in charge of this department, the council authorized the acceptance of an interest-free loan of 5.4 million CFA francs granted to Ivory Coast by the PRC. The council authorized the minister of economy and finance to sign this loan agreement. [Excerpts] [Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 29 Apr 86 p 24 AB] /12232

CSO: 3400/1692

MOZAMBIQUE

FRESAMO COMMUNIQUE COMMENTS ON MACHEL'S MOSCOW VISIT

Lisbon O DIABO in Portuguese 15 Apr 86 p 17

[Text] "As a dog returns to its vomit, the government of Maputo has today stripped off the mask it has been wearing, publicly revealing its true identity." This is how a communique sent to our editorial offices by the Mozambique Salvation Front (FRESAMO) on the subject of the visit paid by Samora Machel to the Soviet Union a few weeks ago, begins.

In the view of the FRESAMO, this visit "was a good lesson for all of those who have defended the thesis that Machel might change his policy." The communique says that "Machel has tried to deceive the world like a clever juggler, but the moment of truth finally came, and it is time for both the United States and Portugal and theother democratic countries to turn their efforts to finding peaceful ways of resolving the Mozambican problem."

The FRESAMO is one of the numerous Mozambican opposition movements which are not a part of the National Resistance, or RENAMO, of which Afonso Dhlakama is president, and which has active guerrilla fighters at present in almost all of the provinces of the country.

Other opposition movements, some of which the RENAMO charges are secretly collaborating with the Maputo government, are the MONAMO, FUMO and PADOLIMO.

A meeting of representatives of opposition movements and RENAMO dissidents was scheduled to be held in Cologne in the FRG at the end of March, but it failed to take place.

Where the FRESAMO, which was founded by former FRELIMO militant Zeca Caliate, is concerned, the attitude toward the regime of Samora Machel which has now been adoptedcould not be more intransigent. "For as long as Machel and his people remain in power, Mozambique will continue to be the granary of the Soviets," the communique says.

"Mozambique," the document adds, "has been exerting pressure on some countries such as Portugal to force the Mozambicans who have sought refuge in those countries, allegedly a source of encouragement of violence in Mozambique, to leave. In making this demand, Machel forgets that the guerrilla war is being waged not in some public square, but on the territory of Mozambique.

In a later passage, predicting an end identical to that of Ferdinando Marcos for Samora Machel, the FRESAMO defines itself as "a political organization made up of authentic Mozambicans, who are peacefully demanding their rights in open dialogue, from all those participating in it."

The communique concludes with "a warning to the world, the United States in particular, which has come to consider Samora Machel an irreplaceable and charismatic president."

Moreover, according to the Washington correspondent of DIARIO DE NOTICIAS, a spokesman for the U.S. State Department, Bob Bruce, has confirmed U.S. government support of Samora Machel and has denied that the alleged conversations took place between Deputy Undersecretary of State Frank Wisner and leaders of the Mozambique Resistance.

On the other hand, according to various sources, an invitation to visit the United States has been issued by a group of U.S. congressmen to the president of the RENAMO, Afonso Dhlakama. If he makes such a visit, it will contribute greatly, as is obvious, to a better understanding of the political goals of the Mozambique Resistance and its anti-Marxist position.

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MOZAMBIQUE

U.S. RELATIONS WITH SOVIET-SUPPORTED REGIME CRITICIZED

Lisbon O DIABO in Portuguese 8 Apr 86 p 17

[Article by Antonio Maria Zorro]

[Text] None is so blind as he who will not see. The U.S. ambassador in Maputo, Peter Jon De Vos, will remain incurably blind if he continues to be obsessed, as he has to date, with the idea that the People's Republic of Mozambique can be won back by the West and that President Samora Machel is likely to move away from Soviet sponsorship.

The blindness of this diplomat has dangerously contaminated a number of those responsible for American foreign policy. When he asked ongress for the continuation of the aid Washington has been providing to Maputo (U.S.$27.6 million in food and financing and U.S.$3.2 million in equipment in this fiscal year) some weeks ago, Secretary of State George Schultz did not hesitate to state his conviction that "the Mozambican position has begun to show signs of a shift toward greater neutrality." And, even before Schultz, human rights offocial Richard Chiffer said he believed that the FRELIMO regime might alter its policy of violating those rights, "to the extent that it can move away from the influence of the Soviet Union." More or less everywhere, the Portuguese press included, there has been no shortage of navigators in these dreamy waters.

The worst thing is that the FRELIMO regime has shown no interest at all in moving away from the influence of the Soviet Union. For all of those who have nurtured this hope, the recent visit paid by Samora Machel to Moscow and the statements he and his host, Mikhail Gorbachev, made must have had the full affect of an icy shower. The Mozambican dictator gave full support to all of the Soviet initiatives, stating that he was persuaded that they "will make it possible to correct the situation in the world drastically." The secretary general of the CP of the USSR, for his part, after cheerfully noting the fine fruits produced by the 1977 Soviet-Mozambican agreement, gave assurance that his country "will continue to do everything possible to provide aid to Mozambique in its economic and cultural development, the training of personnel and the strengthening of its defense." The process of Sovietization continues.

A Nation Armed by the USSR

A recent American report estimated the value of military aid to be provided by the USSR to the People's Republic of Mozambique at the equivalent of a billion dollars. An analysis published in South Africa in ARMED FORCES refers to the existence in Mozambique of tens of ground-air missile batteries, as well as 34 MIG 17s, 54 MIG 21s, and 15 MI 25 combat helicopters, all supplied by Moscow. The authorities in Maputo make no secret of the fact that fuel needs are met by their friends in the East to the extent of about 50 percent. The statements made by Gorbachev and Machel in Moscow clearly show that these numbers are not likely to decline, or in other words, that the subordination of the FRELIMO to the USSR is more firmly established than ever.

However, as we have said here a number of times and as the London GUARDIAN now writes, although in twisted fashion, this subordination will not prevent the Marxist regime of the FRELIMO from seeking to extract as much profit as possible from its relations with the "hated Western imperialists and colonialists." As is obvious, both the USSR and the FRELIMO can only gain thereby, particularly since the donors or lenders are happy to nurture their illusions about a future conversion of their Marxists clients.

And the trip made by Machel to Moscow should not be thought of as a simple and natural "neutralist" counterpart to his visit to Washington last summer. There is no possible comparison between the two visits. During the first, Machel did not make even a minimal commitment to democratize his regime, while during the second, on the contrary, he did make a profound commitment, and more than once, to serve Marxism, Leninism and Soviet imperialism.

Those Without Illusions

Can it be possible, after this, that there are those so blind as to continue not to want to see? It seems so. In any case, the Mozambique National Resistance (RENAMO) does not suffer from this kind of blindness. It has no illusions, either concerning the intrinsic perversity of the regime which has oppressed its country for 10 years or about the viability of any understanding or sharing of power with Samora Moises Machel.

Both in the statements by its secretary general, Evo Fernandes, and in the text of a communique issued by its delegate to Europe, Jorge Correia, the RENAMO has made it known that it will only agree to negotiate peace if the goal is the holding of free elections and provided two conditions exists simultaneously. They are the withdrawal of all foreign troops in the service of the FRELIMO and the resignation from the government of Machel and his henchmen, who are "responsible for crimes which are clear in the memory of the people and which the RENAMO cannot pardon."

The position of the RENAMO is not new (as this paper said 2 weeks ago). It is not new, but it has never been as plainly intransigent as at present. Nor is it something staged to impress the public, but rather an official attitude adopted by the president himself, Afonso Dhlakama, and communicated officially by the RENAMO secretary general to Frank Wisner a U.S. diplomat who met with him "somewhere in Europe" for the purpose, after having visited Maputo.

A Half-Open Door

Reaching agreement with Samora Machel as a solution has not been proposed to the RENAMO by the United States alone. It is that solution which has more or less been outlined by the diplomats of South Africa, Great Britain, the Holy See and other countries, including Cape Verde, whose president, Aristides Pereira, has already visited Maputo to offer his good services.

This solution has emerged, however, at a time when, with Samora Machel's visit to Moscow, the Marxist image of the FRELIMO is being strengthened, which immediately destroys its viability. And it has also appeared at a time when the advance of the rebels is accelerating with every passing day, which also weakens it. Perhaps there is no need to mention, in this connection, the most recent RENAMO communique, that issued during the second half of March, when the guerrilla fighters were reported to have taken nine government military bases (two of them, Govuro and Morrumbene, in the province of Inhambane, which was said to have been pacified), and to have defeated about 1,500 government combatants, including operational forces from Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Cuba, and North Korea. And such mention is perhaps unnecessary because the reports signed by Michel Hornsby and published in the 29 March issue of the TIMES--a report in which the situation of the Mozambican government forces is described as it really is--absolutely desperate--are much more impressive than the Resistance communique itself.

But for as long as the FRELIMO can rely on an increase in the war aid from its communist allies, which has now been promised in Moscow, it will continue to be presumptuous to count on its defeat on the battlefield. The boldness with which the RENAMO rejects any agreement with Samora Machel must have as its main source the conviction that Machel can count on ever less domestic support, in particular from his armed forces.

Military leaders such as Tome Eduardo, the chief of the general staff of the air force, Sebastiao Mabote, Candido Mondlane, or even General Bonifacio Gruveta, who has traveled to Europe to negotiate with Resistance leaders, are individuals whom the rebels regard as possible partners in dialogue. For some reason, one can find, within the same context as the demand that Samora Machel and his henchmen leave power, the statement that the RENAMO is prepared to engage in negotiations with the nationalists fighting under the banner of the FRELIMO, "but who are not responsible for the acts committed by the government of Samora Machel, nor are they accomplices therein."

This insinuation, or invitation, now represents the only door partly open to a peaceful solution to the civil war in Mozambique. We shall see if anyone wants to give this door another push.

(Editor's Note: We have received a lengthy communique about the visit paid by Samora Machel to the Soviet Union from one of the movements hostile to the FRELIMO regime--the Mozambique Salvation Front (FRESAMO). Lack of space forces us to leave this interesting document for the next issue.)

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NIGERIA

PANA DETAILS FRENCH TECHNICAL COOPERATION

AB071738 Dakar PANA in English 1543 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Lagos, 7 May (NAN/PANA)--About 700 Nigerians are currently undergoing training in different fields in France under the Franco-Nigerian technical cooperation, Mr A. Chapuis, the counsellor for cultural affairs in the French Embassy said yesterday in Lagos.

In an interview with a correspondent of the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN), Mr Chapuis said that 750 Nigerians had already benefitted from the technical assistance programme which started in 1981. The fields covered by the programme included agriculture, water resources, natural resources, mechanics and electro-mechanics and basic science in physics, chemistry and mathematics, he said. He said that cultural, scientific and technical relations between the two countries had developed considerably since 1977, adding that at the moment, there were 1,300 independent Nigerian students studying in various higher institutions of learning in France.

Mr Cahpuis said that the training programme had also been complemented by technical aid programmes in the form of French teachers being sent to about 20 Nigerian higher institutions, particularly the polytechnics.

According to him, about 30 French engineer or higher technicians were now serving as teachers and instructors in these institutions.

France has been a major trading partner of Nigeria for many years while Nigeria is one of France's leading suppliers of crude oil. Its other exports to France are cocoa, coffee, hides and skin.

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CSO: 3400/1659

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH BULGARIA--Nigeria participated in the International Fair for Consumer Goods in Sofia, Bulgaria. The country was represented by five (?companies). Speaking on Nigerian Day, the minister of trade, Major General Muhammadu Nasko, expressed satisfaction with the talks he held with his Bulgarian counterpart, Mr Khristo Iliev Khristov, on ways of expanding economic relations between their countries. Maj Gen Nasko also held talks with the Bulgarian prime minister, Mr Georgi Stanchev Filipov. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 10 May 86 AB] /8918

FOREIGN 'APPLICATIONS' FOR COAL--About 20 applications for Nigerian coal have been received from abroad. Disclosing this in Enugu, the minister of mines, power and steel, Prof Tam David-West, said that Nigeria had 1.5 million tons of coal in reserve. The Enugu mine, he said, was at present producing about 55,000 tons yearly and will produce up to 2 million tons annually if re-vitalized. Professor David-West told the acting military governor of Anambra State, Major Tanko Abdul, that the Oji River power station would receive new federal attention, because of its importance to the coal industry, which would in turn, help to improve the country's economy. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 30 Apr 86 AB] /8918

CSO: 3400/1659

SENEGAL

SENEGAMBIAN COOPERATION FOR OIL EXPLORATION INITIATED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 24 Apr 86 p 6

[Article by Marie-Louise Benga]

[Text] Senegalese and Gambian experts are putting their heads together over exploration and evaluation of Senegambian oil potential. A promotional seminar on petroleum exploration has been meeting in the capital since yesterday morning. Jointly organized by the governments of Senegal and Gambia, the seminar brings together lenders, oil companies, and Senegalese and Gambian experts on energy. A large Gambian delegation headed by the Hon Saihou Sabaly, Gambia's agriculture minister, is involved in the discussions. The opening ceremony took place at the Teranga hotel, where Serigne Diop, Senegal's industrial and artisan development minister, took the chair.

The seminar's goal is a new start on petroleum research and exploration in the Senegambian sedimentary basin where a great deal of research has been conducted over the past 20 years, albeit only intermittently. In Senegal, for instance, preliminary prospecting was begun back in 1953. A series of research expeditions since then has covered 80 percent of the territory. The idea today is to assign priority to stepping up both exploration and exploitation of whatever oil reserves the two countries may possess.

That option has been upgraded to imperative status despite the slump in oil prices. For our countries, it is more than merely urgent today. The fact is that the lack of domestic energy sources is a serious stumblingblock to economic and social development, and poses serious problems to governments in reaching their priority objectives. In 1985 alone, for example, Senegal spent more than 100 billion CFA francs for crude oil and other petroleum derivatives, thus devouring half its export earnings.

With that in mind, as their seminar began, spokesmen for the Senegalese and Gambian governments reiterated their determination to pool all their efforts to speed completion of petroleum research in the zones close to the borders between Senegal and Gambia, including the use of seismic exploration technologies.

Estimating the Potential

In the course of the seminar, Senegal will deliver a technical report on Senegal's petroleum potential, as drafted by experts from the industrial development ministry with the collaboration of international consultants. The study, synthesizing all available information relevant to petroleum in geological and geophysical terms, should motivate the oil companies to invest in research in Senegal.

To this same end, a new body of petroleum legislation was devised. Within a highly flexible structure, it establishes overall regulation for petroleum activities while leaving ample room for negotiations. That necessary elbow-room should make it feasible to provide adequate protection for the interests of the Senegalese as well as those of investors during periods of market volatility.

Introducing the Senegalese Petroleum Company (Petrosen) to the oil companies as their special consultant in Senegal, Serigne Lamine Diop sounded an optimistic note, saying that he hoped he would soon be seeing petroleum research expanding in our country: "All these measures will combine to establish a climate favorable to petroleum investments in Senegal." He voiced the hope that the objectives of this seminar would reach far beyond this gathering, and would give rise to fruitful cooperation with the petroleum industry.

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CSO: 3419/256

SOMALIA

GOVERNMENT INTENSIFIES ARABIC LANGUAGE LEARNING CAMPAIGN

Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 14 Feb 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Arabic Language Campaign Inches to Success"]

[Text] The Arabic Language is the key to one of the World's most ancient civilizations and the central pillar of the Islamic religion which unites several hundred million Moslems scattered around the globe. Consequently, studying Arabic, does not mean only a material gain to the learner as a source income, but as a spiritual advantage by providing access to the Holy Quaran.

The Somali nation which is a part and parcel of the Arab world, has been using the Arabic language since times immemorial. Records left by the ancient Somali Sultans were written in Arabic as the Somali had no scripts of their own other than Arabic prior to the writing of the Somali script. As the holy message was absorbed by the Somali nation, the Arabic language deepened its roots in the Horn of Africa, giving us a new civilization and a new spiritual life.

Keeping this in mind, the Somali government has declared Arabic as the second mother language and launched a phased Arabic intensification campaign all over the country. While Arabic was already very active in our intermediate and secondary school curriculums, people of all walks of life are being taught Arabic in almost every settlement in Somalia.

So far the first, second and the third phase have been successfully implemented, while the fourth phase is inching to success!! Government agencies, private firms, district and other institutions compete to win the first, second and third places for awards which are to be given to the most successful organ in the Arabic final exams.

Thanks to the recent government efforts that substantial fruits have been yielded and elements in our society who were previously counted as illiterate, now read and write the Arabic language and therefore able to read the Holy Quaran.

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CSO: 3400/1699

ZAIRE

NOMENCLATURAL NUANCE CLOUDS FUTURE OF LEAGUE OF STATES

Dakar AFRICA INTERNATIONAL in French Apr 86 pp 25, 26

[Article by Lucien Houedanou]

[Text] While the concept of a league has generally been well received in Africa, many still perceive it as ambivalent: is it to be a League of Black States? Or a League of Black African States? What appears to be merely a quibble over nuance, however, is indeed an issue of major import.

"The League of States has its supporters even in Asia," declared one high-ranking Zairean diplomat during a brief stop in Dakar recently: he had to swallow hard, though, before he could force the words out. The diplomat, who insisted on anonymity, was trying to show that "The idea of the League is making progress." One could hardly call that exaggeration: after all, isn't Papua-New Guinea peopled by blacks? Research, of course, has yet to unearth any hard evidence of racial kinship among Dravidians, Kanakas, and other Melanesian peoples. But if the concept has already traveled that far among peoples in search of their identity and of international solidarity, does that not signify that this is an idea that responds to a deeply felt, if not universal need? The main thing right now is to study the problem in depth and to arrive at a straightforward answer to the poignant, the essential question: who is who? Who is Black and who is Black African? Do the terms overlap? To put it bluntly, just who is the League meant for?

While he was still president of Haiti, Jean-Claude Duvalier sent President Mobutu, who fathered the league idea, a letter "enthusiastically approving" the idea and announcing Haiti's candidacy for membership "if American states with black majorities are eligible."

"Yes, but..." President Mobutu replied, "It is for the preparatory meeting to rule on the matter of admission for our brothers in America and elsewhere." That meeting will come when enough Black African heads of state have spoken in favor of such a league. That is when its statutes will be drafted and its institutions ordained.

The paradox, though, is that, while anticipating that most of the principals concerned would respond affirmatively, it was those we never expected who were first to knock at our doors. There were those who said, considering the political context in which the Zairean head of state devised his plan, that the League of Black States was aimed at bringing in OAU member states that did not belong to the Arab League. However, some Arab States, like Morocco, which were not initially contemplated in the plan, have already announced their candidacies for membership. "Morocco," said King Hassan II, "is nearer to the Southern than to the Northern Sahara. That is why, when President Mobutu announced his proposal, Morocco did not consider itself a "white" state. I did not protest -- quite the contrary: I expect and I hope that I will be invited into the League of Black States."

Out of sincerity or opportunism, all the members States of both the Arab League and the OAU could speak the same language. Are they to be ignored because they are already members of the Arab League? After all, in some of our countries, the blacks are a majority. Even though they may constitute a minority and are given little attention, the fact remains, as we were reminded by a young university scholar from Cameroon who specializes in Arab literature... "The Tunisian Ambassador to Yaounde is very black, and it would be difficult to bar Tunisia, as a State, from a League of Black African States."

Theoretically, therefore, all States already members of the OAU, plus all the others with more or less great numbers of blacks in their populations, might like to join a League of Black African States for one reason or another, provided that the goals and limitations of this plan be more specifically spelled out.

Zaire denies ever contemplating taking action against "our Arab brothers," but the fact remains that a plan for a League of Black States was, initially, presented as a move designed to rescue an OAU paralyzed by Arab problems. Furthermore, Zaire is perceived as the African country that was first to break Afro-Arab ties of solidarity by restoring diplomatic relations with Israel. Notwithstanding the lowering of sights in a second step at the level of the League Plan, the factors in the political context of its formulation may well render its achievement problematical for a long time to come.

One can cite at least two attempts to change the formal objectives of the League project. Senegal's "satirical weekly," LE POLITICIEN, which is the most activist medium in defense of the Zairean plan, gradually moved away from attacks on "Arab hegemonism" and its "global plan to destabilize the African Continent" to viewing the League of Black African States as "the framework for the concerted action that will be needed to radicalize the struggle against apartheid." This was the thrust of the newspaper's organizing a round-table in Dakar on 27 September 1985 on "The Black Issue Worldwide," with Zaire's Ambassador to France, Sakombi Inongo, as chairman. In that debate, broadcast live on Zairean television,

participants included, among other outstanding ficures, representatives of the Arab League.

A few months earlier, the director of LE POLITICIEN speculated in an editorial as to President Abou Diouf's aversion to the plan for a League of Black States' looking "a lot more like a dynamic compromise with apartheid than a defense of Arab-African solidarity." Today, looking at all the exertions put forth in that direction by President Abdou Diouf, one will admit that, potentially, the OAU can again play the spearhead role in the struggle against apartheid the future League postulates.

The fact remains that Citizen Sakombi Inongo, above and beyond "a serious determination to put an end to apartheid," ascribes as a common goal for the League of Black African States, "to be a weapon in the struggle for affirmation of the black man's individuality, in all its multidimensionality," Assuming that this "multidimensionality" extends as well to the economic and cultural areas, the chances for the Zairean project in both areas are not to be written off.
At the level of African economic cooperation, it is true that the highly touted Lagos Plan for Action is not yet anywhere near ready to deal with the realities. However, the latest OAU summit seems to have been remarkable for a spurt of interest in economic problems --actually the most important -- facing the Continent.

For the time being, pending actual concerted effort at the continental level, we might point out that there are many sub-regional organizations already in existence. The League of Black African States may well find it hard to locate a niche everybody will agree is helpful, given the proliferation in such organizations that is the burden of bitter complaint in certain regions.

In West Africa alone, for instance, there are no fewer than 35 intergovernmental agencies (IGOs) for 16 countries.

The critical factors governing membership of these IGOs are less racial community than their sharing a single working language (a good number of West African IGOs deal only with French-speaking countries) and, above all, the fact that they are such close geographical neighbors. The importance of that latter factor can be measured by the defections from an organization providing broad geographical coverage such as "Air Afrique," or the demise of OCAM, despite its being composed exclusively of Black African States which, in addition, shared a common language: French.

As a result, you have, when it comes to African economic cooperation,a precedent of precariousness in institutions which would indicate that a League of Black-African States, even if, initially, it were to exclude States including blacks of the diaspora, would have to surmount a lot of obstacles to convince people of its efficacity at the economic level.

That leaves the cultural domain. Advocates of the League of Black African States have designed their project along the lines of concepts which, from Pan-Africanism to Negritude, by way of the major achievements of Cheikh Anta Diop, aim at rehabilitating black personal individuality. From this point of view, theoretical justifications from every quarter would not be in short supply.

There will be need for a lot of them, though, willing to act as guarantors or as pledged supporters of the League. Intellectuals, as we all know, are by definition suspicious and rarely get along with politicians in any monolithic way, even when the politicians swear that they simply want to help the intellectuals whip their ideas into practical shape.

In other words, even when detatched from the political context that witnessed its birth, the idea of a League of Black African States, even while making headway at the diplomatic level, will have a good deal of skepticism to overcome in convincing countries that the time for it is indeed ripe at the economic level, and satisfying them as to its cultural sincerity as well.

That is a big challenge. But did not Marshal Mobutu and Citizen Sakombi both succeed, in the past, in turning Togo's Gen Eyadema and Chad's late Ngarta Tombalbaye into his emulators in propagating the ideology of authenticity? Black or Black African, the League is an idea that will long continue to be talked of.

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ZIMBABWE

FIVE-YEAR PLAN DESCRIBED AS BLUEPRINT FOR TRANSFORMATION

Mugabe Urges Full Effort

Harare THE HERALD in English 18 Apr 86 pp 1, 9

[Text] The collective and individual efforts and full commitment of all Zimbabweans are needed to implement the first Five-Year National Development Plan and attain the envisaged results, the Prime Minister, Cde Mugabe, said last night.

In an address to the nation, the Prime Minister said the plan, published today, should be seen as the nation's socio-economic blueprint for the transformation of the society.

After the last general election the Zanu (PF) Government had, "in the light of its promises and the mandate it derived from the trust and confidence you reposed in it, been working hard on a socio-economic programme on the basis of which we can, once more, lead the nation through another eventful and purposeful period."

Life was not just grappling with the harsh circumstances of the environment, but "more purposefully adjusting, shaping, re-shaping and transforming that very environment so it can serve and save men and his society," said the Prime Minister.

Socio-economic development could not be left to chance and evolution.

"In our age and stage of evolution it has become a planned process, and a process greatly assisted by the developed interrelations of nations, especially in the sphere of trade and economic cooperation," said Cde Mugabe.

But development was not just increasing production. "We must also be constantly congnisant of how the resultant growth affects our lives through increased benefits that we earn both as individuals and as society."

That was why the Government continually looked at working class wages and laid great emphasis on social services such as education, health and the provision and improvement of utilities. "The individual's style of life must reflect the level of our economic growth and development."

"In the view of my party and Government the best socio-economic mode of enhancing the lives of individuals and society is that of socialism, guided by Marxist-Leninist principles. This view...derives from an acceptance of a philosophy which recognises the political, social and economic equality of men and women and hence of their equal right to the ownership of the natural resources found in their environment or developed on the strength of their contributed labour.

"The five-year plan will thus be a marked step in the direction of socialisation across the various sectors."

While a substantial private sector will, however, still continue, it had to accept more than before, the national objectives of society and the rules and directives that the State made.

These directives were for the coordination, regulation and transformation of the socio-economic system so its service to the nation and society could be enhanced, equity achieved and historical imbalances eliminated.

The plan envisaged an average annual growth of gross domestic product of about 5 percent in real terms and had six major objectives:

--The socialist transformation and control and expansion of the economy.

--Land reform and efficient use of land.

--Raising the standard of living, particularly of the majority in the communal lands.

--Investment, enlargement of employment opportunities, and manpower development.

--Development of science and technology.

--Maintenance of a correct balance between development and the environment.

But, said the Prime Minister, when peace and security were denied by internal strife such as banditry or counter-revolutionary activities, development programmes were damaged.

"Our brothers and sisters of Angola and Mozambique are facing this turmoil. Hence we express our full support to them for their efforts in trying to sustain their hard-won sovereign independence and revolutions."

Although Zimbabwe had successfully contained dissident activities and confined them to a small area, they still occurred.

Both Zanu (PF) and the Government had appealed to those whom the dissidents regarded as leaders to be more positive and join hands with the majority of Zimbabweans to create harmony and understanding. The party had also engaged in unity talks with those leaders.

"To us, and speaking as the head of both my party and Government, the unity of our nation is a fundamental objective we shall always strive hard to achieve.

"We have magnanimously offered unity within the political forum of my party, Zanu, for there cannot just be another political forum recognisable for the purpose by us and acceptable to the majority of our people who only recently massively voted for Zanu as their vanguard organisation."

But the Prime Minister was glad "that by and large we have remained united and have placed our nationality above tribe, race or clan. However, there remains, even among some of our leaders, individuals with tribally insular minds or sheer opportunists who seek to use the tribal appeal for self-aggrandisement".

"Fortunately for us the generality of our people remain united and above tribe. For only yesterday as we prosecuted our war of liberation, they were solidly united."

Independence was the national victory of the united efforts in a national struggle "that claimed the lives of thousands of Zimbabweans across various tribes and clans".

National not tribal heroes were created, and Zimbabwe was created out of Rhodesia, "a single nation and one flag".

"Let tribalists and racists therefore take note that the nation cannot brook their 'isms' and the sooner they undergo intellectual, ideological and emotional change the better. We need unity and oneness of all the people of Zimbabwe."

Such unity was urgent and with South Africa, aided and abetted by its imperialist and capitalist allies, continuing to plan and effect the destabilisation of its neighbours.

"Its invasions, incursions, sponsorship of bandits, counter-revolutionaries and dissidents, are all vivid current history. As a nation we have to maintain national vigilance and acquire a military capability and preparedness that will enable us not only to withstand, but also effectively repulse, unprovoked enemy action of any kind."

In the past 12 months, Zimbabwe had stepped up military assistance to Mozambique to help "the Mozambicans to defend their independence so our own independence could also be defended" and the routes through Manica, Tete and Sofala provinces safeguarded.

"These operations no doubt cost lives and money, but that is the price we must be prepared to pay in order to counteract imperialist strategy aimed at reversing our revolutionary gains and negating our socialist thrust.

"Our stance on Mozambique is clear: we can never ever allow its government to fall to the South African-backed Renamo bandits."

The imperialist strategy in the region was manifested by the Reagan administration's assistance to Savimbi and his Unita, by South African aid to Renamo, its nurturing of Super Zapu and the South African threats of invasion of Botswana and Zambia.

"These, therefore, are not times for complacency. We just have to continue to maintain permanent vigilance."

The struggles for liberation being waged in South Africa and Namibia were not different from the one waged in Zimbabwe. The settler enemy was reminiscent of Zimbabwe's "both in his intransigence and in the brutality of his methods of wanting to entrench himself in power".

But the justice of the cause of majority rule would carry the day in both countries, said Cde Mugabe.

"Our support for the struggling masses of South Africa and Namibia is total, and so is our support for the Palestinian cause."

These and similar issues would receive full attention at the non-aligned summit Zimbabwe would host in September in Harare, said Cde Mugabe.

Preparations were underway for the summit. Already 30 lodges had been built at Gunhill and scores of vehicles and other equipment were now being acquired.

These preparations had called for the participation of the Government, the party, the city council and the private sector.

Underdeveloped Areas Get Priority

Harare THE HERALD in English 18 Apr 86 p 7

[Text]

AS part of the Government's policies of decentralisation and more balanced economic development, emphasis will be placed on regional development to raise the living standards of people throughout the country.

Regions such as the Zambezi Valley which are severely underdeveloped will be given priority and maximum use will be made of each region's natural and human resources.

An inventory of natural resources in each region will be made to assess economic development potential and the Government will actively support the development of growth points.

A major problem in regional development is the imbalance between population and natural resources and it is therefore important to organise and create communities or viable human settlements to allow for their fullest possible development.

Resettlement programmes are regarded as one major step in this direction and will be further promoted along with the creation of economic activities to help create livable areas.

The planned development of the various regions will be largely tackled by the provincial authorities, which will provide for popular participation in the development process.

Dealing with the urban areas, the plan said that the main objective during the first five years of independence had been to minimise the rate of rural to urban migration through the establishment of new urban settlements in the form of growth points and district and rural service centres.

This was meant to complement the resettlement programme and improve the standards of living of rural communities. As a result, about 55 growth points and district service centres and 459 rural service centres had been identified and funds made available for their development.

But development did not come to a halt in the urban centres and local authorities were encouraged to attract industries through various incentives and publicity campaigns, especially by the smaller centres.

There were problems, however, not least being the shortage of funds for development, lower investment in urban areas because of inadequate incentives, and the continued erosion of local authority revenue because of the closure of some industries and the flight of others to more attractive centres such as Harare.

The main aims over the plan period are therefore to establish an urban development corporation mainly to provide technical assistance, to build new construction equipment or refurbish existing equipment to aid development, to create attractive conditions for industrialists to operate in growth points, to provide more funds to growth points and service centres for infrastructural development and to encourage local authorities to undertake industrial and commercial projects to broaden their revenue base.

The Government is therefore designing a new national urbanisation policy and it is expected that by the end of the plan period the present 22 percent of the population living in urban areas will have increased to 40 percent, with a reduction in the urban populations in Harare and Bulawayo, which would lead to an acceptable pattern of population distribution in the country.

Housing To Be Second

Harare THE HERALD in English 18 Apr 86 p 7

[Text]

THE second largest investment programme in the plan will be for housing and construction to help overcome the massive backlogs that have built up over the last six years.

Well over $1 billion has been set aside for this sector, with over $800 million coming from the public sector investment programme with the private sector expected to help finance the balance.

Because of the reduced investment, employment and output in this sector with the recession, drought, obsolete equipment and escalating costs, the housing backlog in the urban areas has grown to over 240 000 and in rural areas to 20 000. As a result, the target of 115 000 new units over three years set in the transitional plan has obviously not been met and only 13 500 units have been built.

The main objectives over the plan period are therefore to reduce the cost of building materials and construction, increase Government participation, improve the quality of houses in the communal, resettlement, mining and commercial farming areas and modernise the equipment in the sector and expand its productive capacity.

This will need innovative financing and additional research and development to reduce costs.

The aim is to complete 75 000 to 100 000 units a year over the plan and steps will be taken to encourage the private sector to become involved in this field.

The proposed National Housing Corporation will have overall responsibility for co-ordinating the financing and construction of houses.

Other steps to be taken include the wider distribution of building materials, the use of a greater proportion of local authority revenue for housing, the upgrading of building brigades and the establishment of building co-operatives.

To modernise and expand the sector, about $185 million will have to be invested in new plant and equipment, which should allow the sector to grow by 5,2 percent a year with a higher growth rate in the second half of the plan period.

Agriculture Remains 'Backbone'

Harare THE HERALD in English 18 Apr 86 p 7

[Text]

AGRICULTURE will remain the backbone of the economy during the plan period, although more attention will be paid to how it could link up more with industry to create new jobs and products and therefore exports.

During the plan period agricultural output is expected to grow by 5 percent a year — or well above the projected population growth rate of 2,70 percent. This will allow the country to increase its agricultural exports by between 6 and 7 percent a year and to increase the processing of agricultural raw materials.

Employment in the sector is expected to grow by about 2,3 percent a year, mainly in labour-intensive areas such as horticulture.

Output in the commercial, small-scale and communal sub-sectors will grow at different rates. In the communal and resettlement areas it is expected to grow at between 7 and 8 percent while the small-scale and large-scale commercial farmers will increase output by 5 to 6 percent and 3 to 4 percent respectively.

Maize output is expected to increase and stabilise at 3,5 million tonnes by 1990, while wheat output will reach 375 000 tonnes. To achieve self-sufficiency in wheat production the area under cultivation should be increased from 42 000 hectares to about 55 000 hectares by 1990, while the average yield is assumed to remain at about 5 tonnes a hectare.

Steps will be taken to promote irrigated cultivation in the communal lands and the regulations covering the National Irrigation Fund will be changed to make funds more readily available to peasant farmers.

Cotton production is expected to increase to

about 460 000 tonnes by 1990 on an enlarged area of 275 000 hectares. The large-scale commercial sector is expected to maintain present levels of production and areas planted while the communal and small-scale commercial farmers and Arda are expected to increase output. More cotton lint is expected to be used by the local textile industry.

Because of new technical developments in the textile industry worldwide, the Cotton Marketing Board and related research institutions will have to increase their research and development to help Zimbabwean farmers produce the right type of cotton to meet overseas needs.

Tobacco, Zimbabwe's major export and foreign currency earner, has good prospects for further expansion in light of promising forecasts on the world market, in which Zimbabwe is the third largest supplier. It is also well organised and supported by advanced local technology and research.

The projected annual output of tobacco is therefore expected to be 150 million kg for the next five years, which the planners regard as realistic provided that the industry expands its base and the number of growers.

Tea and coffee have become increasingly important and both have potential for further development.

The sugar industry continues to face major problems on the world market, but the Government will continue studies on possible expansion of sugar-based ethanol production for fuel and chemicals.

Crops which show promise for further development include soya beans, sunflower seeds, sorghum, mhunga and rapoko.

The production of fruit and vegetables, which currently account for 9 percent of agricultural output, will be promoted to provide more jobs and exports as well as provide spin-off benefits to the packaging, canning and other related small-scale industries.

The plan points out that the advantages of agricultural diversification include an improved diet for Zimbabweans, the alleviation of the transport problems associated with bulky commodities, the provision of more jobs and the increase in incomes in the rural areas.

The production of small animals such as goats, sheep and chickens will also be promoted and special steps taken to overcome the problems facing the beef and poultry industries.

In the beef industry the breeding stock fell from 1 million in 1976/77 to 722 000 in 1983. If this trend continues the herd in the commercial sector could fall to 1,7 million by 1990 compared with 2,0 million in 1977 and 2,2 million in 1980.

It will therefore be necessary to increase the breeding herd and the stock herd to 1 million and 2,7 million respectively by 1990.

Dairy production has kept pace with population growth and in future producers will have to look at improved, cost-effective methods of milk production — including a greater reliance on home-grown quality stock — if they are to remain competitive and supply produce at a price the consumer can afford.

The production of oven-ready broilers had dropped by 924 000 or 13 percent in 1984 — the first decline in 10 years — because of rising costs and price control. Exports of beef to the EEC could stimulate demand for poultry, but a more flexible pricing policy is needed to stimulate production.

The plan also expresses concern about the problem of overstocking of livestock in certain areas and the resultant overgrazing of land. A comprehensive national programme on the issue will be formulated during the plan period and this will include stock control, better land management and de-stocking where necessary.

Bigger Share of Mining

Harare THE HERALD in English 18 Apr 86 p 7

[Text]

THE largely foreign-owned mining sector remains a major contributor to export earnings despite recent stagnation because of rising costs and low world demand and prices.

Policies in the plan revolve around stimulating the growth of the sector and increasing Government participation.

About 80 percent of the sector is presently foreign-owned and the plan notes that the Zimbabwe Mining Development Corporation and the Minerals Marketing Corporation of Zimbabwe have been established to increase Government involvement.

The strategies to be adopted over the plan period involve the promotion and development of current mining operations to maintain or expand production, employment and exports. Exploration by the private sector and the Government as well as foreign capital and increased Government participation will be encouraged.

Output is therefore expected to grow by between 6 and 7 percent a year and total investment in needed fixed capital is estimated at reaching $962 million. This presumes the activation of idle capacity in existing plants and the development of new plant.

Public sector investment in mining is expected to total $257 million while employment in the whole sector is projected to grow by 3 percent a year.

Creation of New Jobs

Harare THE HERALD in English 18 Apr 86 p 7

[Text]

HIGH priority is placed on the creation of new jobs in the plan to cater for Zimbabwe's expected population growth.

It points out that the estimated population in 1985 was 8,4 million. The projected growth rate over the plan period is 2,76 percent, giving a population of 9,4 million by 1990.

The working age population of between 15 and 64 years was therefore expected to grow from 4,2 million or half the population to 5 million or 54 percent.

The plan therefore expects employment to increase by 2,7 percent a year or 144 000 jobs through the expansion of wage employment, the encouragement of self-employment by formalising the informal sector and the promotion of co-operatives.

Allocation for Energy

Harare THE HERALD in English 18 Apr 86 p 7

[Text] About $581 million will be invested in ensuring energy self-sufficiency and adequate urban and rural water supplies over the next five years.

A programme will be started to convert the heating of industrial furnaces from diesel to gas and coal tar fuel derived from local coal while efficient coal burning stoves of local manufacture will be introduced into rural households and institutions.

To reduce the dependence on imported fuel, the Government intends to increase the percentage of ethanol in blend petrol to 20 percent with the possibility of reaching 25 percent by 1990. At the same time, preparations are underway to expand ethanol production.

Output of electricity will have to increase by about 6 percent a year to meet demand, particularly with the intensification of the rural electrification programme. As a result, a study will be commissioned to provide information for use in designing a comprehensive electricity distribution master plan for the whole country.

Continued emphasis will be placed on improving and increasing water supplies to rural areas and growth points with special emphasis on the development of irrigation schemes.

The national master plan for Rural Water Supply and Sanitation will be completed this year.

Technocrats, Scientists Sought

Harare THE HERALD in English 18 Apr 86 p 7

[Text] Zimbabwe's scientific and technological capabilities will be strengthened during the plan period.

The long-term objective of this move will be to boost socio-economic development by creating employment, raising the standard of living by increasing labour productivity and solving the balance of payments problem.

The medium-term objective will be to develop and strengthen an indigenous scientific and technical capacity in terms of human resources, institutions and information collection and dissemination.

To this end, the University of Zimbabwe and the technical colleges will increase their enrolment of students studying science and technology with, in the case of the university, enrolment in these fields increasing by 18 percent a year.

In addition, the Scientific Council of Zimbabwe and Agritex will intensify the collection and dissemination of information and the council will help popularise science and technology and promote research.

Security Plan for Workers

Harare THE HERALD in English 18 Apr 86 p 7

[Text] A national security scheme will be introduced during the plan period to provide long-term and short-term benefits to increase the welfare of workers.

In addition, a programme to establish an occupational health service in industry and commerce will be started to monitor work environments and the status of workers while the Workers' Compensation Insurance Fund will investigate the possibility of investing in housing for workers.

In the field of social welfare, rehabilitation centres will be expanded, with the emphasis on self-reliance projects. Special attention will be paid to vocational and technical education for the disabled and non-governmental organisations will be encouraged to promote vocational training.

Corrective centres will be established in the field of social defence and the number of corrective centres for young offenders will also be increased.

Drought relief programmes will be continued under the public works programme while more orphanages and old age homes will be built throughout the country.

Laws and regulations will be reviewed to facilitate the employment of the disabled.

State Backs Investment Drive

Harare THE HERALD in English 18 Apr 86 p 10

[Text]

THE plan recognises the importance of foreign investment and the need for a clear statement on the Government's priorities and policies.

The clear statement is given through repeated recognition of the Government's willingness to encourage either direct investment or joint venture operations — as long as they met national goals.

The plan announces that, for the first time, a Zimbabwe investment register is to be compiled early during the plan period to detail investment policies, list major development opportunities and projects, and indicate project preparedness, feasibility and and priority. This will be for use by both the Government and local and foreign investors.

Foreign investment should reach $700 million during the next five years, which is significantly higher than the relatively low levels of the past in light of the natural resources and development needs of the country.

Foreign investment and technology is particularly needed to help the country exploit its rich natural resources more fully. For example, it could help in the beneficiation of coal into coke, ammonia and fertilisers.

But sustained national efforts are needed to mobilise and increase domestic savings as well as to ensure the successful implementation of the plan. This will make it possible to finance about 60 percent of the planned investment programme from domestic resources, while foreign resources provide the rest.

This would be a reversal of past trends with their heavy reliance on foreign borrowings.

But the percentage of foreign resources still needed are relatively high by international standards, which underlines the need to increase exports and attract investment and aid.

The plan estimates that about $2,1 billion will be needed in foreign loans during the plan period, with between 30 and 10 percent earmarked to import capital goods through supplier credit while between $1,3 billion and $1,5 billion would represent new loans to complement domestic savings.

State Participates in Transport

Harare THE HERALD in English 18 Apr 86 p 10

[Text]

WIDE-RANGING steps will be taken to improve transport and communications in Zimbabwe over the plan period.

Because the country is landlocked and there is need to reduce dependence on South African transport links, particular attention will be paid to reducing the administrative barriers to free movement of traffic in the SADCC region, including the harmonisation of standards and regulations.

The integration and co-ordination of different types of transport within the country will be strengthened through the consolidation of planning and management functions in the ministries concerned, and through direct Government involvement in the entire road transport industry and the promotion of transport co-operatives.

As the National Transport Study has already shown that the railways are the most economic and fuel efficient form of transport for the long distance movement of bulk goods, its greater use will be encouraged through improved services and the correction of imbalances in user charges between rail and road transport.

The electrification of the railways will be continued and this should reduce operating costs and the dependence on imported fuels.

Also important will be the improvement of the road network, the formation of a national road transport corporation to ensure adequate services in the rural areas and increased Government participation.

Present permit regulations for road transport will be revieWed to remove 'regulations that deter efficient operation while increased emphasis will be placed on traffic safety and compliance with existing labour regulations.

Because of the burden of imported fuel costs, the Government will use tax measures and regulations to ensure a more efficient use of existing vehicle fleets and the acquisition of more fuel - efficient vehicles.

To reduce traffic accidents, which cost the country about $75 million a year, studies will be undertaken to seek a solution to the problem through education, legislation and enforcement of the law. A Traffic Safety Authority will be established to co-ordinate and monitor this programme.

To ensure that the services offered by Air Zimbabwe are efficient and comparable with similar services offered by other carriers, its fleet will have to be modernised and unprofitable routes cut while new profitable ones are developed. Airports will will have to be modernised.

The backlog of plant and equipment for the departments of civil aviation and meteorological services will have to be tackled although priority will be given to those that ensure safety in aviation and the provision of adequate meteorological information to the public.

Efforts will be made to establish a department of civil aviation with a high degree of accountability and an airport corporation will be established to manage all aspects of airport activities.

The Posts and Telecommunication Corporation will continue to rehabilitate its existing network, modernise institutional aspects and continue with the expansion of services in the rural areas.

The Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation will expand and improve the reception of its services, especially in the rural areas, and the Government will establish an external broadcasting service to counter hostile propaganda and spread a positive image of Zimbabwe.

Investment in this sector will total $855 million, with $794 million to come from the public sector investment programme, while employment is expected to increase from 50 000 to 60 000.

Goal of Health for All

Harare THE HERALD in English 18 Apr 86 p 10

[Excerpts]

A SELF - FINANCING National Health Service will form a major part of the $175 million health programme mapped out in the five-year plan.

This service will be developed and strengthened at primary, secondary, tertiary and central levels and will be financed by compulsory contributions from workers and employers.

The health programme largely revolves around the goal of health for all by the year 2000 and entails the continued expansion and decentralisation of health services.

This will involve the strengthening of the infrastructure based on primary health care, the reorientation of health manpower, and the preferential allocation of resources to health prevention and promotion.

Zimbabweans mainly suffer from nutritional deficiencies, communicable diseases and conditions related to pregnancy, child birth and new-born babies.

To counter these, attention is being paid to improving living conditions, the formulation of food and nutritional policies, family planning and health education.

Key Role for Manufacturers

Harare THE HERALD in English 18 Apr 86 p 10

[Text]

THE plan identifies the manufacturing sector as the key to changing the structure of the Zimbabwean economy and achieving rapid and sustained overall growth and development.

The Government will play an important role in the guiding and encouraging the necessary structural changes based on the integrated development of the manufacturing, agricultural and mining sectors together with the development of related economic, social and institutional infrastructure.

In addition, the Government will increase its participation in, and control of, strategic industries while priority will be given to the establishment of new industries in the intermediate and capital goods sectors as they are crucial in the establishment of an integrated industrial base.

The sector is expected to grow by 6,5 percent a year and contribute nearly 30 percent of GDP by the end of the plan period.

Employment in industry is expected too increase from 160 000 in 1985 to 200 000 in 1990, with emphasis expected to be placed on the development of local management skills.

The sector will need investment of about $1,3 billion, with 30 percent from the public sector investment programme and $1 billion invested by the private sector — for new industrial projects and the reconstruction and modernisation of existing plant.

Industrial exports are expected to increase from $560 million last year to $830 million in 1990, or by 8,2 percent a year.

Exports of capital goods will be promoted to increase by between 13 and 14 percent a year. This will require an increase in the funds available for the export credit scheme while the export revolving fund will go a long way towards easing the foreign exchange constraint.

Export Drive Planned

Harare THE HERALD in English 18 Apr 86 p 10

[Text]

TO stimulate trade and ensure a healthy balance of payments position, extra emphasis will be placed on exports during the plan period.

Besides traditional exports, these are expected to include more intermediate, capital and consumer goods to meet local and regional needs.

Potential areas already identified include food manufacturing, textiles, leather, wood and metal products.

An aggressive export drive should enable the country to increase its exports by 7 percent a year and imports by 6 percent. But if exports are not promoted heavily they will grow by only 4 percent a year, which will not be enough to meet the country's international obligations and support the projected growth in gross domestic product.

In addition, the balance of payments position could deteriorate seriously in the middle of the plan period, when repayments of foreign loans will reach their peak.

The investment, import and export strategies outlined could help reduce the debt service ratio from the present 28,4 percent to about 18,4 percent by the end of the plan period, although this would also require discipline in contracting new loans.

New Education Policy

Harare THE HERALD in English 18 Apr 86 p 10

[Text]

ALTHOUGH great strides have been made in education since independence, the secondary school drop-out rate and the inability of these pupils to find employment have become major problems.

There was therefore need for a proper balance between primary and secondary education and between secondary and vocational education.

The designing of a policy to tackle this issue is already at an advanced stage and will bring secondary education into harmony with the manpower requirements of the economy and society.

Efforts are also underway to make curricula more responsive to the country's intellectual, political, economic, manpower and cultural needs and this process will be helped by the localisation of examinations and the standardisation of curricula.

Manpower objectives during the period will involve: the expansion of existing training facilities; the promotion, development and co-ordination of management training to rationalise training and make the private sector more sensitive to the nation's socialist goals; improved co-ordination of technical education at secondary and tertiary levels; increased control, co-ordination and monitoring of private commercial colleges to ensure standardisation and to make them more relevant to the new social order and the maximum use of resources.

Enrolment at colleges is expected to increase from 13 776 in 1985 to 20 000 in 1990, while teachers' colleges will expand to accommodate 750 residential students. Rural and urban schools will also be expanded and improved.

Accelerated Resettlement Program

Harare THE HERALD in English 18 Apr 86 p 10

[Text]

FINANCIAL constraints, the drought and the cumbersome process of buying land made it difficult for the Government to meet its ambitious resettlement programme under the transitional national development plan.

But the new Land Acquisition Act and the provision of $998 million during the new five-year plan period for back-up services should streamline resettlement and make it more effective.

The transitional plan aimed at resettling 162 000 families over three years has to date only 36 000 resettled on 2 million hectares of land.

The new five-year plan envisages resettling 15 000 families a year while providing extensive back-up services in the form of extension services and credit.

In addition, there will be a re-organisation of settlement patterns in the communal areas involving the re-planning of land-use patterns to ensure the optimum use of land and the adequate provision of the necessary economic, social and institutional infrastructure.

The development of irrigation schemes, the reclamation of river catchments, the consolidation of villages and block farming will be major strategies in communal areas re-organisation and will affect 20 000 families a year.

In the provision of support services, the private sector is expected to invest about $118 million over the plan period, mainly in machinery, implements and spare parts. This will require a larger allocation of foreign exchange than at present.

Bigger State Role in Tourism

Harare THE HERALD in English 18 Apr 86 p 10

[Text]

THE Government plans to increase its participation in distribution and tourism now dominated by the private sector.

This will mainly take the form of improving necessary infrastructure such as roads and transport, the launching of the State Trading Corporation, the promotion of existing consumer co-operatives and small traders.

Tourism, one of the fastest growing sectors, will be further promoted and the Zimbabwe Tourist Development Corporation will establish provincial offices for use by local and foreign tourists.

Plan Said To Offer Challenge

Harare THE HERALD in English 18 Apr 86 p 10

[Text]

WITH yesterday's release of the National Five-Year Development Plan, today's sixth anniversary of independence is less a time to look back over the achievements and disappointments of the past 12 months than a time to face up to the challenges of the immediate years ahead.

As Zimbabwe's blueprint for future growth, the document is of vital concern to all Zimbabweans.

The plan's broad aim is to strengthen the nation's socialist thrust and it intends greater State participation in the productive sectors as a means of maintaining momentum.

The private sector will naturally be expected to be responsive to the Government's socialist goals, but since good working relations, despite initial differences, are already well established, there should be no problem here.

That such co-operation and communication exists is also symptomatic of the easy relations existing between races, an astonishing achievement in so short a time after such an intense, bloody and protracted struggle.

Among much else the plan stresses the need to build up economic strength through exports, but in its race relations Zimbabwe has an ideological export of which South African whites would certainly do well to note.

It will be no easy task achieving all the goals set in the plan, even if Zimbabwe is left alone to get on with the job. But there appears little likelihood of that.

South Africa, for one, has no wish to see its biggest economic rival in the region flourish and can be expected to do its damnedest, including intensifying its destabilisation campaign, to try to make the plan fail.

And the future is made no easier by the blinkered belief in much of the West that Zimbabwe is a surrogate of the Eastern bloc powers. This because Zimbabwe insists, as any truly democratic nation surely must, that might in the world is not necessarily right.

Our determination to remain master of our own house could cost us dear, particularly at a time when money is short and many donor nations are tightening purse strings. In any case self-reliance is the only sure route to true, lasting economic strength.

Our freedom fighters, who hold a special place in our thoughts today, received aid without which the independence struggle would have gone on much longer than it did. But in the end it was self-reliance, coupled with a fierce dedication to the cause, that won them the day.

It is a lesson we cannot afford to forget in the struggle to win the peace and the economic prosperity that we now seek.

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CSO: 3400/1709

SOUTH AFRICA

HNP LEADERS CALL FOR STATE OF EMERGENCY

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 2 Apr 86 p 1

[Article: "State of Emergency Requested -- Restore Law and Order. HNP Says"]

[Text] The HNP has urgently requested the government to restore law and order in South Africa by proclaiming a general state of emergency of unlimited duration. A motion to this effect was passed last week by the party's main committee in Pretoria. The HNP's motion stands against the backdrop of ever more reports about the worsening security situation nationwide. While the riots are continuing unabatedly, the ANC has apparently assumed effective control in a number of black residential areas, and attacks on Whites are now becoming a common occurrence. The main committee expresses its serious concern in the motion about the ineffective manner in which the government has handled the riot situation, so that the undermining forces have gotten into an ever stronger position and the Security Forces must operate in ever more demanding circumstances, especially after the State of Emergency was lifted.

Request

"The government is urgently requested to subordinate all problems to the restoration of law and order in South Africa and to proclaim a general state of emergency of unlimited duration, to identify the role of the communists in the riots, to systematically grab the rioters and to end the use of schools for rioting by closing such schools."

Harm

"In addition, the peace-loving residents of black towns should be isolated from the rebels and they should all get help to resist the anarchists."

The HNP says the government should stop letting itself be blackmailed by foreign powers and international banks to meet their demands. It will do South Africa much less harm to resist the demand of such bodies, and maintain domestic law and order rather than please such bodies by domestic concessions which lead to even greater destabilization, the statement reads.

In a speech before the main committee, the leader of the party, Mr Jaap Marais, seriously warned that the riots are the most serious problem now

facing South Africa. There is no indication that the government is getting the situation under control. The most astonishing thing is that the government was warned in advance about the planning and goals of the riots, but that it repeatedly either neglected to take the correct counteraction or even pursued the opposite action. An example of this was the lifting of Dr C. F. Beyers Naude's restriction order in the midst of the riot situation.

The ANC spelled out its modus operandi and aims in detail in a press statement as early as more than a year ago. This statement was published in South African newspapers. The government was thus informed of the ANC's blueprint, but it did nothing to remedy the situation. Mr Marais said the pressure for lifting the State of Emergency was aimed at giving the ANC control over black residential areas. If this succeeds, attacks on white business areas will doubtlessly be made. Both white business areas and residential areas will become targets of black rioters.

Mr Marais pointed out that black American rioters from the 1960's have repeatedly visited South Africa. One of them has already been here three times to train local Blacks. The riot situation is further helped along by the government's relaxing of influx control, Mr Marais said. The more the Blacks stream to the cities and go around unemployeed here, the more they come under the influence of communist organizations, Mr Marais said.

13084
CSO: 3401/126

NATIONAL PARTY COMPRISED OF THREE IDEOLOGICAL GROUPS

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 2 Apr 86 p 1

[Article: "Nat Journalist Writes About NP Turbulence"]

[Text] Another senior journalist connected with an NP newspaper called attention in an article to the serious discord in the NP. Dries Van Heerden, political correspondent of a Johannesburg afternoon paper writes in the latest edition of FRONTLINE that the NP is now a coalition of at least three parties. Van Heerden's article follows shortly after an article by another senior NP journalist, Louis Louw, in a business paper in which he sharply put the spotlight on the NP's left wing and speculations about a new leftist party. However, according to Van Heerden, the NP does not consist of only two wings, but in reality three: a conservative wing, a broad middle group and the "New Nats," who differ from the official party policy in almost every respect.

Van Heerden apparently writes that the conservative wing still believes that homelands should form the basis of a political solution, although they are also receptive to black city-states. That group is strong among common supporters of the party, but they form a minority in the Volksraad. The broad middle group, formerly known as the "verligtes," no longer think that independent black states are the solution and are even willing to accept the fact that the states which are already independent may again join an undivided South Africa. They believe in Blacks in the Cabinet and a plan cast along federal-confederal lines.

The "New Nats" advocate, among other things, the revocation of the Group Areas Act, the abolishment of the Law on Separate Facilities, an educational system for all, the abolishment of influx control and greater emphasis on regional solutions such as the Buthelezi Plan for Natal. The "New Nats" are opposed to a system for protection of minorities and believe that the rights of the individual should get preference over the rights of the group.

The differences in the NP are no longer between "verkrampte" supporters of apartheid and "verligte reformers," according to Van Heerden. The differences are now between those who believe that ethnic groupings should be stipulated by legislation and those who believe in freedom of association. The party's left wing believes in releasing Nelson Mandela and direct negotiation between the government and the ANC. Van Heerden also names the ministers and MP's

who, according to him, are "New Nats." They include two cabinet members, Mr Pik Botha and Dr Dawie De Villiers, as well as two deputy ministers, Messrs Sam De Beer and Kent Durr.

Transvaal MP's who are regarded as "New Nats" are Theo Alant (Pretoria East), Piet Coetzer (Springs), Willie Cuyler (Roodepoort), Jan Grobler (Brits), Wynand Malan (Randburg), Org Marais (Waterkloof), Roelf Meyer (Johannesburg West), Albert Nothnagel (Innesdal), Fanus Schoeman (nominated), Hendrik Tempel (Ermelo), Stoffel Van Der Merwe (Helderkruin), Lukas Van Vuuren (Hercules), Veltie Veldman (Rustenburg), Piet Welgemoed (Primrose) and Leon Wessels (Krugersdorp).

Capelanders allegedly belonging to this far-left group are Sakkie Louw (Newtonpark), Hendrik Coetzer (East London North), Peet De Pontes (East London City), Lampie Fick (Caledon), Pietman Hugo (Ceres), Hernus Kriel (Parow), Piet Marais (Stellenbosch), Kobus Meiring (Paarl), Keppies Niemann (Kimberley South), Gert Van Der Linde (Port Elizabeth North) and Andre Van Der Walt (Bellville). The Natalians Con Botha (Umlazi) and Willie Heine (Umfolozi) also belong to the group, as well as a single Free Stater, Wynand Breytenbach (Kroonstad).

Informed parliamentarian sources, however, do not agree with including Messrs Hugo (Ceres), Tempel (Ermelo) and Cuyler (Roodepoort) among this far-left group. All three should probably instead be regarded as supporters of the middle group or even conservative group.

13084
CSO: 3401/128

SOUTH AFRICA

BLACK CHURCH, INKATHA, TEACHERS CALLING FOR PEACE

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 1 Apr 86 p 12

[Editorial: "Naked Radicalism"]

[Text] The government is often accused, even by well-meaning critics, of not doing enough to give momentum to negotiation politics between White and Black. But how difficult its task is was illustrated again over the weekend when a black-power organization, the National Forum, took its position on a national convention. Stripped of all pretension, that organization admits that it is involved in a "war of liberation," that it refuses to share power and is not interested in negotiating. There are no differences between the National Forum and the ANC here. For them, and probably also certain other groups that have not yet said it so badly, it is merely a matter of taking over power so that a "socialist workers' republic" can be set up. Their choice of violence as a strategy is obviously also meant to drive away others from any process of negotiation.

When there is such organized opposition to peaceful reform, the question can arise whether there is still any use of the government trying to avoid conflict by conducting talks and eliminating rightful grievances. A negative approach would be based on a simplified view of the situation in South Africa. It is indeed true that there is a clamorous chorus of radicals, but millions of Blacks have not yet let themselves be dragged along by it. They are still receptive to reason, although their voices are not heard so clearly. Strong appeals for peace were made this very weekend at the Easter rally of a large black church. Inkatha has already repeatedly declared itself against violence, and the clash at the educational conference in Durban was in a certain sense an opposition to radicalism.

In the final analysis, any government must also be able to live with its conscience. It must be certain that it has done everything possible to bring about a just and democratic system. It should therefore never close the door to negotiation.

13084
CSO: 3401/123

SOUTH AFRICA

OBJECTIONS OF LEFT, RIGHT TO EXTENSION OF VOLKSRAAD TERM

Cape Town DIR BURGER in Afrikaans 1 Apr 86 p 12

[Editorial: "How Suddenly Concerned"]

[Text] Out of the blue, the Conservative Party is now concerned about the term of the Volksraad [House of Assembly], which has been extended with the coming of the new constitution. If the CP is just talking about legal grounds, why has it only now woken up? It is obvious to anyone that political petulance and the opportunism for which the CP is known play a big role here. It probably hopes that in the midst of all the turbulence in the country it can find a reason to create another constitutional dilemma for the government. No matter what the legal validity of the current dispensation, the political background which led to it should never be lost from sight. The current setup was not simply dumped onto the voters, but was preceded by a thorough campaign and a referendum whose outcome was as decisive as a government can wish for.

The electorate voted yes by a majority of two-thirds, which was a crushing defeat to the joint fight for a "no" vote by both the far rightists and far leftists. The voters simply swept those two extremist groups aside and thus paved the way for the implementation of the new dispensation. To hold a general election for the Whites immediately after that so that the terms of the three houses could coincide would have been dirty, for there was not the slightest need for that in the political sphere after the referendum. There was therefore not the slightest sound from the opposition parties when the extended term of the Volksraad was announced. They were totally disconcerted and defeated, and so everyone accepted it.

13084
CSO: 3401/123

SOUTH AFRICA

OFFICIAL ACCUSES PRESS OF DESTROYING ORDER

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 4 Apr 86 p 13

[Article by chief reporter: "Mr Gene Louw: Wreckers Want to `Destroy' Government"]

[Text] South Africa's "professional wreckers" -- including certain newspapers -- are striving to "perfect their campaign of attack on the existing order," the administrator, Mr Gene Louw, said yesterday at Wellington. The wreckers have just one goal in view: "to `destroy' the government of the day, to mercilessly get at any government office in the process, and if that target seems at all possible, to try and wreck in the eyes of the public the person who holds the office," Mr Louw said.

He was speaking at the opening of the biennial Synodal Conference of the Senior Church Youth Action of the Western Cape. About 300 young people are attending the four-day conference at the Hawekwa youth grounds. Mr Louw said "providing positive service is no longer newsworthy for all the newspapers. Quite often just one sentence is quoted from a speech and taken entirely out of context with the most negatively distorted criticism -- by hostile people -- of the person or government office he holds. If you succeed in attaching a stygma to the person, you also succeed in attaching a stygma to the office. Just ask me how much more difficult my office, which is supposed to be nonpolitical, has become in intensity over the past year or two especially. The professional wreckers are striving to perfect their campaign of attack."

Humanistic

"There is no doubt that wantonness is being displayed. I want to add immediately that our local Afrikaans daily paper (DIE BURGER) is an encouraging exception, for which I am thankful. You as young people are today being bombarded in the media with humanistic viewpoints and nice-sounding socialist views, even from so-called clergymen. Never in my born days did I think that I would see clergymen in South Africa marching under the banner of the hammer and sickle. I sit quite often in the office I hold, with the thorniest problems on which a decision must be made, knowing that whatever decision is made there is going to be criticism, probably supported by a vehement press reaction. I know that `traps' are being set every day for me and many other persons in government positions by way of nicely worded, superficially innocent questions from the media. How often does one say to oneself: if I can just survive this day?"

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CSO: 3401/125

SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT INCREASES SPENDING ON BLACK DISTRICTS

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 7 Apr 86 p 9

[Article by Retief Pienaar: "Better Black Neighborhoods Imperative"]

[Introductory text] In the recent budget for 1986/87 R320 million has been provided for upgrading the basic infrastructure in black areas. That is part of a sum of one billion rands which the president, Mr P.W. Botha, promised last August for that purpose. The plan is now to spend that amount over three years instead of five years, which President Botha envisioned at that time. The matter is explained in the accompanying article. The conditions in some black neighborhoods are examined more closely in subsequent articles.

[Main text] The deputy minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Piet Badenhorst, said that the improvement of poor living conditions in some black residential areas is regarded as imperative as part of a strategy to remove discontent over these conditions, which is the breeding ground for unrest. Mr Badenhorst regards the conditions in some black neighborhoods as "shocking", and says some of those areas are an "ulcer" in society in comparison with residential areas for Whites and Coloreds.

Prey

These conditions are exploited by radicals to stir up black people's feelings. Backwardness offers the agitator an easy point of contact to address the usually law-abiding Black. The poor conditions are also used as propaganda against the community councils which must exercise local management functions in the black neighborhoods. Numerous members of those councils have already resigned, and in many black areas no such councils exist anymore. The absence of structures of authority in the black neighborhoods in turn hampers negotiations between the residents and the government and thwarts projects such as the upgrading. The deputy minister thinks people whose standard of living improves will not so easily become the prey of people who are not really concerned about the well-being of the common person, but who use such people to attain their own political goals.

The great backwardness in some black neighborhoods is attributed, among other things, to the earlier policy according to which Blacks were discouraged from coming to "white areas." The policy of preference for Coloreds, which was

valid until about a year ago in the Western and Southern Cape and parts of the Eastern Cape and the Karoo, was one of the instruments that was used in applying that policy. That resulted in the emphasis in the procurement of housing and services being on those for Coloreds.

This had an influence on the development of black residential areas throughout the country, but more definitely in areas where the preference policy was in force. In upgrading the infrastructure special attention will now be given to rural black areas, where in some cases backwardness is the greatest. The money will be spent on services such as water supply and flush drainage, the providing of electricity and tarring or graveling of roads. Mr Badenhorst says that, because local management boards and development councils mostly do not have the money to pay for supplying electricity to black neighborhoods, money will be spent to bring power up to the black neighborhoods. The individual black resident must then decide whether he wants power, and must pay for it if he uses it.

Loans

Mr Sarel Malan, assistant director of housing of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning, says the various Development Councils will make proposals to the department about what upgrading projects ought to get priority in their areas. Those councils will ask for tenders for the work, exercise control over the work and see to it that it is done efficiently. Much money has already been spent on black neighborhoods in certain areas. In connection with the investigations by Dr Louis Rive, an upgrading compaign has been started in Soweto, which, among other things, includes providing electricity to that black town. That work was done with a foreign loan. Because the government is at this stage not inclined to borrow large sums abroad, big upgrading projects like that in the Eastern Cape, which was also proposed by Dr Rive, will be done with domestic money.

In the area of Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage R52 million has already been spent on upgrading work. The R107 million project, which is possibly going to be tackled in Natal/KwaZulu after a report from Dr Rive on that area, will probably also be financed from the new upgrading money.

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CSO: 3401/124

SOUTH AFRICA

EDITORIAL SEEKS REALISM IN APPROACH TO BLACK EDUCATION

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 1 Apr 86 p 12

[Editorial: "Politics and Education"]

[Text] For obvious reasons there is a feeling of relief that the threatening boycott in black schools has been averted at least for the time being, although a number of conditions were made at last weekend's conference of the National Education Crisis Committee (NECC) in Durban. But the central question everyone who is concerned about black education still has is: how can politics in black school be defused so that the educational task can resume and black children can be prepared for a future which is going to place great demands on them?

Politics has begun to play a bigger and bigger role in black schools at the expense of education in recent years. Radicals have started to use schools for their own benefit and political power. Schools have been burned down, classes and examinations disrupted, and school grounds have often become the gathering places of elements who want to upset law and order and use school children for their own purposes.

One hopeful sign at the recent NECC conference is that a large group of delegates do not summarily see the solution to the problem with black education in boycotts and arson. This shows realism that is heartening, for black education does not need a Samson to pull down the pillars, no matter how crooked and lopsided they may be, but a community that is willing to accept as a starting point the improvements which the government wants to make and which the South African taxpayer can afford. Those who only make demands and who expect the government to just go ahead and rebuild all the schools that were burned down are out of step with reality. It already requires astronomical sums just to try and keep up with the construction of new schools and classroom facilities for the rapidly increasing numbers of black pupils who are ready for school each year. One would expect that those who make such high demands would at least, as a quid pro quo, undertake to see to it that no further schools are burned down. But that is not happening.

Better communication among all those concerned, greater mutual understanding of the enormous problem, and purposeful realistic team efforts will improve black education, not slogans, extortion and demands which cannot be met.

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CSO: 3401/123

TUTU'S CAMPAIGN FOR SANCTIONS CRITICIZED

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 4 Apr 86 p 12

[Editorial: "What Does Bishop Tutu Want to Achieve?"]

[Text] Bishop Desmond Tutu's appeal to the international community to institute punitive sanctions against the government got him the expected support from certain radical leftist elements and enemies of South Africa. However, there is a lot for which more responsible people and authorities can call that churchman and winner of several international peace prizes to account; especially when the possible devastating repercussions of his action are taken into consideration.

Who gave the Bishop of Johannesburg the mandate to try and bring international sanctions down on South Africa? Most economic authorities of prestige at home, and many abroad, as well as leaders of the independent and self-governing black states have already rejected that option for constitutional reform as self-destroying and counterproductive. It is a position shared by most other countries in southern Africa, as well as the governments of America, Britain and West Germany.

There is wide consternation about the possible inevitable consequences of the campaign that Bishop Tutu is now openly propagating, right in a period when South Africa is wrestling with one of the worst economic recessions ever: further unemployment, poverty and misery. Such social privations are the proven breeding ground of violence and lawlessness, of which the country already has too much. With his open support for sanctions the Bishop is also running the risk of splitting the Anglican Church mainly on a racial basis and contributing to the polarization between Black and White in the country.

Those are the fruits that the winner of, among other things, the Nobel Prize for Peace and the Martin Luther King Prize for nonviolent politics can expect of his sanction efforts. What is left of that role of reconciliation which that church leader says he wants to play?

The strategy to try to bleed the government dead cannot succeed, and can only lead to endless calamity. That is realized even in certain leftist circles by people such as Mrs Helen Suzman, who has said she would have supported a sanction campaign if it had had any chance of success of bringing the government down. However, it does not. What exactly does Bishop Tutu thus want to achieve with that dangerous policy besides increasing violence?

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CSO: 3401/125

SOUTH AFRICA

STOFBERG REQUESTS STUDY OF NEGATIVE WHITE POPULATION GROWTH

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 2 Apr 86 p 1

[Article: "Investigation of Decline in White Numbers Requested"]

[Text] An appeal has been made to the government by the HNP MP for Sasolburg, Mr Louis Stofberg, to undertake a thorough and scientific investigation into the reasons for the disastrous decline in the white birth rate. Mr Stofberg, who took part in the second reading of the Draft Budget Act on Specific White Affairs, said that such an investigation must be undertaken regardless of the costs.

The Afrikaner people and the Whites, who have always been the axis around which civilization in South Africa revolved, are indeed dying at present, Mr Stofberg declared. The Whites are dying out while all the other population groups are undergoing a population explosion. As for the Whites, they now have a birth rate of 0.78 percent of the white population per year. A people's growth already comes to a complete standstill if the birth rate is 1.7 percent of the population per year, and the Whites of South Africa are thus beyond the standstill point and are now becoming less every year.

Mr Stofberg demonstrated with figures the effect of the low population growth on the numbers of school-attending children. As for grade I and grade II, the number of children from 1978 to 1985, that is, over a seven-year period, declined from 185,000 to 157,000, which means a decrease of 28,000. The number of children in elementary schools has decreased by 29,000. In contrast, the Blacks, Coloreds and Indians are experiencing a population explosion, Mr Stofberg said. In 1974 there were 3.5 million black children at school in South Africa, the national states and the independent states. In 1985 there were 5.8 million at school and in 1990 there are expected to be seven million black children at school. The number of black children at school will thus double within 16 years.

Mr Stofberg further stated that the Institute for Future Research at the University of Stellenbosch announced that in 1980 the Whites still made up almost 16 percent of the population, but that in 2010 they will make up less than 11 percent of the population. In 1972 72 percent of the population were Blacks, and in 2010 they will make up 80 percent of the population. The time has come for a thorough and scientific investigation to be undertaken to

determine the reasons for this disastrous decline in the numbers of Afrikaners and Whites and at the same time ascertain the reasons for the explosion in the non-white population groups. Mr Stofberg said he intends to argue for the Minister of the Budget of the Volksraad, Mr F.W. De Klerk, announcing as soon as possible that he will grant a sum of money -- no matter how much may be needed -- to an institution, such as the University of Pretoria, for this purpose. Such an investigation should be similar to that which was undertaken in the 1930's into the poor-white problem at that time.

"We plead with the honorable minister to institute a thorough investigation at state expense for the purpose of ascertaining why the Whites' numbers are declining so." Mr Stofberg sharply attacked the PFP earlier in his speech and said that the members of that party do not have any feeling of race. The PFP also has little or no sense of ethnicity. Those things which determine a person's identity count for about nothing with the PFP. For the PFP, people are only individuals, and the quicker they are meshed together equally and stuffed into a racially mixed melting pot, the better. "So limited, so superficial and so empty are the views of the PFP that they do not want to notice those things which distinguish a person from others. The Afrikaner people are not a minority group, but a proud people in their own right," Mr Stofberg said.

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CSO: 3401/126

SOUTH AFRICA

WHITES' CALL FOR REMOVAL OF KRUGERSDORP BLACK NEIGHBORHOOD DECLINED

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 2 Apr 86 p 3

[Article: "Krugersdorp in Rebellion Against PW Over Black Town -- Bishop Tutu's Home Township Not Moved After Pressure From the Americans"]

[Text] President P.W. Botha's refusal to move the dangerous black residential neighborhood of Munsieville in Krugersdorp has elicited vehement opposition from that town's Whites. Mr Botha ignored a petition by 10,800 white residents urgently requesting him to go ahead with the planned removal of that black crime spot in a white area and decided that Munsieville should be preserved. The black township will apparently be surrounded by a security fence and a new asphalt road through the white town will connect the black residential neighborhood with the outside world.

The Krugersdorp Action Committee which organized the petition got more signatures than the total number of voters who voted in the 1981 election in the Krugersdorp constituency. The committee, under the chairmanship of Mr Johan Wepener, said in a press statement after the decision by the president that they will not rest there. The unprecedented plan to enclose Munsieville with wire and floodlights will not solve anything, because the lifting of influx control will let the residential neighborhood burst out of its seams, the Action Committee says. There are already 10,000 Blacks living there, only 3,500 of whom are legal residents. Living conditions and sanitation are precarious and the "city council" of the other Krugersdorp residential neighborhood, Kagiso, still insists that the borders of Munsieville should also move on the north side up to the white residential area. The asphalt road which will be the new black slum's gateway of access will run through an unprotected white residental area. Burglaries, murders and insecurity will continue.

According to Mr Christo Viljoen, a businessman from Krugersdorp, the government expressly promised as early as 10 years ago that Munsieville is going to be moved. In November of last year Mr Sam De Beer, deputy minister of education and cooperation, announced that the moves would no longer take place. He explained that the government could no longer continue with the plan because Mr Pik Botha had promised the USA that.

Mr Viljoen says that a big public gathering was held on 20 November last year

in the city hall, where the MP for Krugersdorp, Mr Leon Wessels, was held responsible for the situation. A motion of no-confidence in him was passed. Speakers argued that Mr Wessels is known as a member of the extreme left wing of the National Party and out of principle is quite opposed to group areas and even ethnic grouping. At that gathering the non-political Action Committee was appointed, which since then has been persevering in conducting the campaign for moving Munsieville. The City Council later joined up with the Action Committee, and, according to Mr Viljoen, the president's decision has turned the whole white community of Krugersdorp against him.

Mr Willie Steyn, a senior official of a large company, says that many residents of Krugersdorp's northern suburbs bought their houses on the promise that Munsieville would be done away with. They did not voluntarily acquiesce to being neighbors of the uncontrolled black residential area, which is a breeding ground for crime and disease. Mr Leon Wessels' principle of "free association" is a hollow cry. Mr Steyn says further that the president's solution of a security fence with floodlights and permanent Defense Force patrols will put the whole area on a war footing. On the other hand, moving the black residential neighborhood would help maintain peace between the two races. It would also free Defense Force members for the duties that they were called up for.

13084
CSO: 3401/127

SOUTH AFRICA

MOSCOW RADIO NEWS PLEASES AFRIKANERS MORE THAN U.S., EUROPE

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 2 Apr 86 p 7

[Article: "Moscow Speaks Afrikaans"]

[Text] During our wandering around in Europe we also listen regularly to Radio Moscow's world broadcast. It is absolutely necessary to keep abreast of the contents of all news presentations, as well as the shifts of emphasis in reporting. The shift in emphasis of presentation has changed the past year and it has even become bearable to listen to the pertinent method of reporting from Moscow. "comrade" Alexander Federov's handling of news about South Africa is free of annoying or insulting adjectives and the reportage not at all so offensive as that from a number of European and American stations. An example is that the recent problems in Alexandra outside Johannesburg were misused by the BBC and certain European TV stations by suggesting that the police had shot 80 Blacks to death. Moscow only quoted the official police report which mentioned 18 victims. They have even been broadcasting in Afrikaans lately.

It is not yet clear what "comrade" Federov has in mind, but we will listen and wait and see whether there is not a snake in the grass somewhere. We hope that by virtue of his job "comrade" Federov reads DIE AFRIKANER. The Russian is excellent at political planning and determining moods and follows the South African press word for word. There is even a group in Moscow that studies South Africa and monitors events here. A number of non-Russians are involved in international broadcasting affairs and even Texas accents are noticed.

It is clear that the Russians' change of course toward greater international trade has the West, and especially the Americans, on edge. The new direction is being watched with restrained fear. How intensive the trade is already is clearly evident from the gas supplies to Europe and the Russian tourist ship which recently sank near Australia. The cheap voyages are being offered to more spots, and it is not just Russians who make use of them. The Russian merchant fleet is today the largest in the world, and they are certainly not sailing back and forth with blocks of ice.

However, we are indeed delighted at indications that Russian aid to the ANC has been decreased from 120 million to 80 million dollars. There are also indications that the ANC has been asked to take a more accommodating attitude

toward the overtures from the business community in South Africa. We are convinced that the Russians are starting to court our minerals. Without chromium, for example, the West can definitely not manufacture any cars. Russia and southern Africa together possess all the chromium reserves in the world. A short time ago we rode in the Russian car, the Lada, which is practically the Russian Fiat. The cars are just about identical. The price, however, is half of that of the Fiat produced in Italy. That makes one think, doesn't it? But we better stop, for we do not want to give the American ambassador in South Africa, Mr Herman Nickel, sleepless nights. Nor do we want to be known as Russophiles. Sovietism no, business yes, "comrade" Federov.

Radio Moscow's decision to broadcast in Afrikaans is truly significant. The Russians have never yet broadcast in the language of a people whom they have written off. Apparently the swing to the right is finding a response even within the walls of the Kremlin!

13084
CSO: 3401/127

SOUTH AFRICA

OPPORTUNITY FOR COLORED FARMERS VIEWED

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 3 Apr 86 p 14

[Article: "Opportunity for Colored Farmers"]

[Text] The government has just bought one of the Little Karoo's model farms for a record amount of R3.3 million and handed it over to the Department of Local Management, Housing and Agriculture. The farm will, among other things, be used for uplifting Coloreds and providing employment to between 100 and 150 families. The profit from the farm will be plowed back into the local Colored community. The transaction is a direct result of the success which can be achieved with the sort of cooperation that the new constitutional dispensation makes possible for the various groups. Amateur experts on the sidelines shout so often that the new dispensation is cosmetic, that the participants in it are puppets of the government and do not get anything done for the public. Measures like this prove the opposite.

Quite some time ago the Labor Party already identified the Coloreds' problems in agriculture and started negotiating with the government to get more farmland nationwide for Coloreds. It did not stop with just talks. This is evidenced by the transaction that has now been clinched in the Little Karoo and the fact that more than R7.26 million are budgeted for Colored farmers for the 85/86 fiscal year, as opposed to only about R900,000 in the previous fiscal year.

South Africa's number of white farmers is becoming less each year. And not everyone who still farms can do it economically. Everything possible should be done to make it easier for Colored farmers to take their rightful place in South Africa's agriculture. As has already been proven in many other spheres, the path there runs through the negotiation possibilities created by the new dispensation, and not through confrontation.

13084
CSO: 3401/125

SOUTH AFRICA

FINANCIAL PLIGHT OF FARMERS DISCUSSED

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 26 Mar 86 p 1

[Article: "District Depopulated -- Farmers' Debts Threaten Vryburg"]

[Text] The town and district of Vryburg is staring ruin in the face if the financial disaster threatening the farmers' community is not averted immediately. That is what the Molopo Farmers' Union says in a thorough memorandum which it submitted last week at Bray to high Defense Force officers and representatives from various state departments. The financial burdens placed on the farmers over a period of years by the state are much more than what they will ever again be able to farm off, the memorandum states. Instead of diminishing artificially high costs of agricultural investments such as fertilizer, fuel, weed killers and farming implements, the government has even in the best case only offered further loans, the Union's secretary, Mr Wieta Strauss, says. The point has now been reached where many farmers can no longer pay back the loans. "What we needed was cheaper transport for our animals, and we appealed to the government in vain for that," Mr Strauss says.

According to the Farmers' Union's memorandum, nearly half of the cattle farmers have already moved out of the district. Schools and school buses and transportation and health services are being threatened everywhere. The farmers feel strongly that the South African Transport Services should subsidize cattle transport and road motor services in extensive farm areas rather than urban train services for Blacks. An acceptable moratorium for farm debts and setting up light industries are the most urgent needs. The Farmers' Union also says that the empty border farms constitute a big security risk, and hope that the Defense Force will soon be able to make a positive contribution to solving the increasing crisis.

Vryburg's local newspaper reports that a well-known commercial bank had already been forced to have 150 farmers subpoenaed for overdrawn accounts which cannot be paid back. Besides farmers, prominent businessmen and professional men had to pull out of Vryburg already. Many others intend to move yet. Many businesses have already closed and many others will yet have to close, the newspaper says. If the farmers fall, the town falls with them. "The whole community of Vryburg is doomed unless action is taken," the report says. According to what was learned, the NP member of parliament for

Vryburg, Mr J.H.L. Scheepers, objected to the newspaper about the article, because he is apparently as an MP "busy working on the matter."

A respected Vryburg businessman, Mr Flip Venter, points out, however, that the crisis of the Vryburg community is rooted deep in the government's policy. Mr Scheepers or any NP MP will not be able to change the basic policy of the Decentralization Board, the South African Transport Services, the Board of Commerce and Industry or the Department of Minerals and Energy Affairs. Mr Scheepers, who apparently hurried back to Vryburg from Cape Town after the report in the local newspaper, will also not be able to change the debt collection policy of the commercial banks, which is determined at their head offices, Mr Venter says. Mr Scheepers belongs to the wrong party. The voters now realize what the government's economic policy really means for them, and Mr Scheepers should not blame others for that.

Agricultural economists say the events in Vryburg will be repeated in many other districts. The whole farmers' community in South Africa is in an unprecedented financial crisis as a result of government policy, and the rural towns will not be able to survive if the government does not drastically alter its policy.

13084
CSO: 3401/128

SOUTH AFRICA

'RIGHT ATTITUDE' NEEDED TO GO WITH 'BETTER EDUCATION DEMANDS'

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 2 Apr 86 p 12

[Article by Dawie: "Cries of `We Demand' Indicates a Dilemma in Colored Education"]

[Text] Two words occur as a refrain in the current discussion on the education of Blacks and Coloreds. "We demand" this and "we demand" that are continually heard.

Willing Weapon

Never mind the question just now as to how realistic all those claims are. What is important is that the demands coincide with political and educational disturbances which have reached a crisis point. To begin with, it is the language of political militants, and many of the demands also do not have anything to do with education. That must be expected, for the school-going youth have been radicalized with political aims. A willing political weapon has been created, for what child likes to go to school? Certain elements are now exploiting that to the extreme for their own benefit. The great tragedy is the irreparable damage that political manipulators are doing to a whole generation of young people, and that under the pretext of education.

Iron Fist

The role of politics in the campaign assures that purely educational interests will not soon turn the scale. There will repeatedly be new demands. The aspiration for so-called alternative education, which is apparently nothing but education which wants to put political indoctrination first, will see to that. Nobody has yet tried to explain how this is reconcilable with the cries of "open" and "equal" education. In any case, the political iron fist which black and Colored education has grabbed onto can be broken by nobody else but those communities themselves.

Guardian

The "demand" psychosis also has a long educational background that cannot be repudiated. It arises from a dilemma with which this country has plodded along for decades and which it has never yet been able to solve. Namely, the

educational systems of the past have made an important contribition to creating a spirit of dependence among the Blacks and Coloreds. The first-world white community with its intellectual and economic powers saw itself as the guardian of the Colored groups. It gave the money (altogether too little, the accusation goes) and tried to determine (inadequately, it is said) what the nature of education for so-called third-world communities should be. What else could it do?

Colonies

The Colored communities could not have been left to their own devices, but the consequence was that a spirit of dependence was fostered which still today makes it easy to say we demand this and we want that. The feeling of dependence in the colonial countries of Africa continued up to uhuru. Hard decisions sometimes had to be made to stop aid and teach the "liberated" countries to fend for themselves. The South African situation is very different from that of a colony. Here aid cannot be turned off just like a tap. There is a common destiny that ties the people to each other and, whether they want to know it or not, which makes them dependent on each other. Nevertheless, it remains a pity that evidently a high price must be paid for this. There is a lot of truth to most of the complaints and reproaches about the quality of Colored education, but there is also a lot lacking.

Sweat and Tears

Are there signs that black and Colored schools are also willing to search their own hearts? Are some them ready for handling their own activity? How many of them, for example, want to improve their own athletic fields, instead of burning down schools? Whites, who have had it so much "nicer," remember how they had to create facilities themselves out of raw earth. And the equipment in white schools was often less than rudimentary. Nobody wants to deny that money and resources are important to education, but it is just as true that large sums, beautiful schools and modern laboratories are not a guarantee for good education. Many people who hold high positions today know that, rather, education is synonymous with work, sweat and tears.

Motivation

The hard truth is that, no matter how much is pumped into a community's education, the true fruits will remain out of reach if students are not equipped with the right attitude and motivation. Once again: this cannot be done from outside, least of all by the Whites. The communities themselves, and especially the parents and teachers, will have to see to this.

13084
CSO: 3401/123

SOUTH AFRICA

IMAGE PROBLEM FOR POLICE SEEN IN 'USELESS LAWS'

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 5 Apr 86 p 8

[Article by Dawie: "SA Police Should Quickly Do Something About the Attack Against Them"]

[Text] Ask three people what is at present the most important target of the attack against South Africa, at home and abroad, and nobody has to wonder about what the answers will be: the police, the police, the police. The latest example is the so-called documentary film which, as could be expected, was furtively produced in South Africa and smuggled out to England, where it will be shown on a television channel. The assurance was given beforehand that it will show "nasty" scenes of police violence in areas of unrest.

Training

Now we all know that the police are being made a target of because they stand in the front line between order and chaos. They are the symbol par excellence of the system that must be destroyed. We know that the attack is unscrupulous, one-sided and unfair. But when everything is said, the question still remains what can be done about the situation. It is not enough to say it is a fact with which we must live, because great success has been gained in that propaganda campaign, with South Africa the suffering party. Police violence on the television screen has called up the emotion against us abroad to a new pinnacle, while the image of the police at home has been seriously impaired in certain Colored and black areas. This is a source of great concern for a country where the struggle is for the hearts and minds of people. The police have to deal with horrible violence and extreme provocation. This makes it all the more urgent for them to know how to act in those situations. Is sufficient provision made for this in their training?

Bludgeon

South Africa is dealing with a revolutionary onslaught where one of the goals is precisely to lure the police to drastic action. These are new circumstances which differ altogether from the time when it was thought problems could be solved with the bludgeon and sjambok. It goes without saying that in the Defense Force more attention is given to action in situations of violence, but it is the police who recently have been confronted

with this the most. And many of the young policemen have not even gone to complete their basic training in the Defense Force.

The police will also have to adapt to changed demands in another respect. They will have to find more effective responses to the propaganda against them, where there is often no hesitation in making use of exaggeration and falsehoods. Sometimes it is said, not for publication, that the police have good responses to accusations and will be able to prove that lies against them have been fabricated and publicized. But months and months go by without anything happening, and then the excuse is that the wheels of justice turn slowly and that it takes time to bring a case to court.

Orthodox

A revolutionary onslaught cannot be combatted with orthodox methods. The danger exists of the freedoms and benefits of the democracy being used to dismantle the democracy and its protectors. That tactic will have to be exposed quickly and effectively, or else there are going to be still more setbacks on the propaganda front.

Ineffective

Another matter which deserves continual attention if we want to protect the image of the police and of justice in general is the necessity of removing laws that are superfluous or useless from the law book. Laws which are an embarrassment or for practical reasons have become ineffective have already caused great misery for the police. Just remember how the actions of the police were taken amiss by virtue of the Immorality Act. The legislation to control influx or to make a preference area of the Western Cape could not succeed in keeping the floodgates shut. It was like trying to stem the east wind with a sieve. The failure of the legislation on the one hand and on the other the large-scale action which resulted in many thousands of Blacks landing in jail were all thrown into the face of the mute police.

Undermines

If legislation can no longer be effectively enforced, in today's circumstances it becomes a danger on the law book. The mere fact that a law cannot be enforced already clearly undermines the prestige and authority of the court. Added to that is the phenomenon that some of these laws are sometimes used as a pretext to commit "civil disobedience" and force confrontations with the authorities.

13084
CSO: 3401/124

SOUTH AFRICA

POLICE COUNTERTERRORIST TRAINING DESCRIBED

Pretoria SERVAMUS in Afrikaans Mar 86 pp 9-10

[Untitled and unattributed article]

[Excerpt] SERVAMUS went for a day to look at how the men who have to control riots handle their emotions. The evaluation afterwards was: It's a matter of clenching one's teeth. A small group of the men in Pretoria under the command of Lt Col J.W. Loots recently went through a three-week course outside the city, in which the emphasis was mainly on fitness and preparedness.

The day started for the trainees with a fast jog of five kilometers on the morning of our visit. The course leader, Lt Scott McLachlan, divided the men at the base into two groups. One group was to practice clearing out and penetrating houses and the other tracking down terrorists. Each member's equipment for the course was a pair of brown overalls, a knapsack filled with 13 kilograms of sand, boots, an R1 rifle, a pistol, two canteens and three R1 clips.

One group practiced clearing out houses at the main part of the base, in the way described at the beginning of the article. The other group practiced tracking down and wiping out terrorists quite a distance away. Well-hidden terrorist targets were set up in a dry riverbed and, with an instructor behind him, the policeman had to try and track them down and hit them. With sandbags on their backs and with a stiff pace, the men set off and fared quite well, but were also startled whenever the instructor suddenly fired on targets from behind. At those moments you saw only dust and sand as the men dropped down to seek cover.

The rest of the day the trainees learned to use rifle grenades, to work with hand grenades and to shoot at targets with terrorist weapons such as AK 47's. This is done to familiarize the men with such weapons in case they should come across them somewhere. Lectures are also given on the history and origin of terrorism and map-reading in the course, which is actually an abbreviated bush course. They are taught how to do followups, to master riot drill and control crowds. Combat shooting, rope work, the handling of all arms and grenades, bomb disposal and patrols are also all fitted into the course.

The day ended with walking on patrol in a ditch full of muddy water, in which

the trainees often had to fall flat when detonators and practice grenades exploded nearby. The men looked rather hassled toward the end of the course, but then also took "sweet revenge" when Lt McLachlan was unceremoniously dumped into the water with clothes and all. It's a tough course, but it inspires trust to see how positive the men regard it. What was learned there will be valuable to them in our tumultous country in the future. It is a pity that the rebels cannot see how the men are trained, for that could perhaps serve as a deterrent.

13084
CSO: 3401/121

SOUTH AFRICA

CAPE CORPS TRAINING UNIT DESCRIBED

Pretoria PARATUS in Afrikaans Mar 86 pp 14,15

[Article by L/Cpl D.C. Cronje: "Record Number of Volunteers"]

[Text] The volunteer recruits of the 1st SAKK [S.A. Cape Corps] Training Unit at Faure are an extremely motivated group which is really interested in becoming good, disciplined soldiers. This can be seen in the rapid progress during basic training. After just one week these men can already carry out drill exercises that look like a group which has already had up to four weeks of training behind it.

This year the 1st SAKK Training Unit again had a record number of applications for voluntary military service. Altogether 1,670 reported for training, only 1,200 of whom can be accepted into the system. The commander of the unit, Commandant [= Lt Col] B.J. Pieterse says that it was decided not to reject recruits on the basis of scholastic qualifications this year, so that about 100 members with a 5th standard qualification are still in the system. Most of the recruits who withdraw have either welfare or medical problems. A large group also realizes on the first day of the course that it is not really what they had planned or expected.

An interesting observation about this year's collection is that quite a lot more applications were received from recruits with 8th and 10th standard certificates. About 66 matriculated memebrs will be sent to Oudtshoorn this year for an officers course. No members will be sent for a noncommissioned officers course this year because of the large number of noncoms in the unit.

The unit is in general like all other infantry units, and discipline is very strict. But there is no problem in reaching the highest standard, because the recruits are very well motivated. The flow of this unit's training is exactly the same as in all the other training units in the SA Army. A basic course of 12 weeks is initially gone through, where the recuits do all the basic elements of drill, saluting and honors, weapons handling etc.

After basic training, specialized training is offered, which of course includes the specialist courses. After that they receive TEIN [not further identified] urban training, after which they are deployed on a practical basis for the first time. Exercises in road blocks and urban patrols are some of

the techniques that they practice here. Members of this unit are used for supporting the South African Police in the riot areas, and from the results of 1985's events the Colored man in uniform is a winner! After a week's leave the students are trained to perform service in the Operational Area. At the end of their two-year voluntary service they are free to stay on in an extended service system if they are interested in the role of a soldier.

13084
CSO: 3401/122

YOUTH MOVEMENTS' ROLE IN REFORM DISCUSSED

MB071146 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1900 GMT 5 May 86

[Discussion with Josef Gouws, executive member of the National Student Federation, (NSF) in Durban; Gerdus Kruger, chairman of the Afrikaans Student Front, ASF at Pretoria University, and Marthinus van Schalkwyk, Chairman of Jeugkrag [Youth Power] in Johannesburg, moderated by Kolie van Koller on the "Network" program--live]

[Text] [Van Koller] Good evening, gentlemen and welcome to "Network." Marthinus, the youth in South Africa at the moment are dominating violence and there are numerous youth organizations with political tendencies. What is the position of Jeugkrag?

[Van Schalkwyk] If I could clarify the matter from the point of view of white or Afrikaner ranks, there isn't another youth organization aimed specifically at politics. There are many youth organizations that are either student organizations or primarily cultural organizations and we felt the need for a moderate youth organization which could apply itself to politics and talk specifically to black youth. They dominate the political climate in black communities at the moment and it is with them we must come to terms.

[Van Koller] Jeugkrag is only a week old. What is the public reaction?

[Van Schalkwyk] Unbelievably good. There is a great need for such an organization for moderate youth who want to play a constructive role in opinion forming in South Africa and talk with black youth.

[Van Koller] Gerdus Kruger in Pretoria, the Afrikaner Student Front opposes the creation of Jeugkrag.

[Kruger] Yes, Kolie. When one looks at any political organization, even a youth movement, then one must judge it in terms of the political question at issue, and when we look at Jeugkrag then we are firstly against the fact that it is a multiracial movement because this movement argues on certain premises. The first, which is very important for them, is that there should be one multiracial government in South Africa and that there should be a move away from apartheid. Now the problem for the ASF is that the present political

problems, the protracted border war as well as the unrest situation, the weak economic situation, and outside meddling will increase as a result of the scrapping of apartheid in South Africa, and now they speak of negotiation. The question is with whom do you negotiate and why. Look, it is easy to say we negotiate. I think we all agree. I do not believe it is a problem, but when you begin to negotiate you include the ANC. At Jeugkrag's congress there were those who said that we should talk to the ANC, include them in talks.

[Van Koller] Marthinus, you can answer that in a moment. I just want Josef in Durban to come in. Josef, with whom must we negotiate in South Africa?

[Gouws] That is a very difficult question but I think we should look first at an ideological principle. If we replace apartheid in South Africa then we should not replace it with something that is worse than apartheid. It should be a system of individual freedom and with the socialistic policy of the ANC, as well as the rightist socialistic policy of the ANC, as well as the rightist socialistic [as heard] policy of others, there is no individual freedom, and one cannot negotiate with people with such views.

[Van Koller] Marthinus van Schlakwyk?

[Van Schalkwyk] I would like to answer that. I think Gerdus is correct by saying that any organization should be judged in terms of the questions at issue and that is exactly that which Jeugkrag wants to do. The question at issue in South Africa at the moment is: With whom must we negotiate and why. The main priority for us is that we should talk to the moderate black youth. I think he interprets the standpoint incorrectly. Naturally, at our congress we talked about whether we should talk to the ANC or not--it is very relevant--but our standpoint on that is very clear and that is that we are not prepared to talk to negotiate with the ANC as long as they advocate violence and have ties with the South African Communist Party [SACP]. Let me just say this: I do not think the struggle mentioned by Gerdus and other far right groups in the country is really relevant. A debate such as is happening here today should really take place between blacks and whites because it is between those two groups that talks should take place. We believe in one government on the lines of power sharing and that is something we shall work for. We guarantee that survival in the country lies therein if others also get a fair share of political and economic power in South Africa, [Van Koller] Gerdus?

[Kruger] I think we should keep the idea of the far right out of the debate because such labeling is not relevant to this debate.

[Van Koller] Do you have a problem with that Gerdus?

[Kruger] The fact is, let us keep to the question at issue. The question is when you want to negotiate--look we want to negotiate and I accept that we negotiate for peace--now if youwant to negotiate for peace then you must negotiate with the enemy otherwise...[changes thought] the alternative is that you must first end the unrest situation and the border war and then talk, but the question is, as Chief Buthelezi says, that the ANC are his comrades, as he

referred to them recently, and Jeugkrag say they want to negotiate with Inkatha and Mr P.W. Botha says the ANC are the disciples of the devil--how can the talks begin.

[Van Koller] I want to make a correction. I think Mr Botha said clearly that the nationalists in the ANC are welcome to return to South Africa. I just want to set the record straight. Marthinus, a quick answer.

[Van Schalkwyk] I do not think Gerdus really understands what the political issue in South Africa is all about. It is very vague to say that there should be negotiation on peace. We must negotiate constructively. We should not negotiate on whether apartheid should be abolished or not. It is a definite fact that it is already in the process of being phased out. What we must negotiate is what will come in its place. If Gerdus is talking about peace and thinks that by that he means a national state and white domination then a very great surprise awaits him. We must tackle the negotiation process moderately, logically, and with confidence and ensure that every group gets its rightful share of the political and economic power in South Africa.

[Van Koller] Josef, in Durban, Josef, you are very quiet there in Durban, come in please.

[Gouws] I agree totally with Marthinus. The issue is no longer whether apartheid will remain or go. It is a question of what will replace it, and naturally discussions are necessary on the matter. If I could comment on Jeugkrag, I think it is very important that Keugkrag has been established because at the moment it is mainly an Afrikaner organization and it is a good sign to see that an Afrikaner organization is moving away from racial discrimination. However, there is one thing that worries me. I would like to direct this to Marthinus. In the basic principles of Jeugkrag it is said that they have a Christian basis. I understand that it means that they will follow Christian principles and it is a very good thing. But I would like to know--I understand they pray before and after meetings--will they feel easy if a Jewish rabbi or Muslim mullah conducts the prayer because they should not fall into the trap of advocating religious discrimination.

[Kruger] Kolie, it is very interesting--if I could just come in here--because of the fact, I think Josef has now mentioned a very important point. Just now he emphasized the deep cultural differences in South Africa which makes it impossible for us to establish a government in a heterogeneous, multiracial, one-party state in the country....

[Van Schalkwyk, interrupting] If you listened to our basic principles then you would have heard that we said one country with one government--we stand for democracy which means a multiparty community. We do not deny ethnic difference, we do not deny religious differences. These must be accommodated and the best way to accommodate them is to talk to one another, to decide what we want, where we can compromise, but not as you feel that the one group should dominate the other absolutely and demand everything for itself. That is not the answer.

[Kruger] The fact is that Chief Matanzima recently gave credit to the 1948 government for the fact that they gave him sovereignty in Transkei. Are you going to take that sovereignty away from him and include him in a multiracial South Africa?

[Van Shalkwyk] No, absolutely not, but I think we are now busy debating total irrelevancies. People who feel that they want to be part of a greater South Africa are welcome. This country belongs to all its peoples, to whites as well as blacks. From every quarter, preconditions are being set. Our precondition is that we want a lawful place, we still want political power, we still want economic power, and we still want to maintain our place in this country. We can only survive if we ensure that others are satisfied with what they have and that we do not oppress them. The only guarantee is that others should also have rights with which they are satisfied.

[Van Koller] Gentlemen, can the youth in South Africa today contribute positively toward setting up a large movement for moderation?

[Van Shalkwyk] Absolutely. I think that is exactly what Jeugkrag is busy with at the moment. There is tremendous need for moderate youth to come together, a great need that we should share power, and I think what happened recently at the Pretoria University campus is an outstanding demonstration of this.

[Van Koller] What actually happened there, Martinus? Could you elaborate for us?

[Van Schalkwyk] Well, let me give you a bit of background. The ASF objected to the formation of Jeugkrag at the university and the fact that the organisation would function on the campus. Their attempts at disruption failed, despite their using every trick in the book. Moderate young people were growing tired of this--that emotional, extremist people always want their view to be accepted by others. Moderates normally take awhile to get stired up, but then they get going, they are a force to be reckoned with. And it is my wish that Jeugkrag will play a very constructive role.

[Kruger] Kolie, I would like to answer that. I would not like for us to see the events at our campus during the past week out of context. You see, last year, at mass student meeting, two thirds voted for an exclusively white campus. And right here I have a survey done by the campus newspaper, which found that 60.5 percent of the students supported the ASF goals of keeping the campus white. The fact is, people were taken along by an internal campus publication which happened to benefit Jeugkrag. But I do not think we should make that the issue in this debate. The fact...

[Van Koller, interrupting] But, Gerdus, I think it is important to know whether the ASF still has the right to operate on the campus.

[Kruger] Yes; I have just given you the figures. A total of 60.5 percent of the students support the ASF view that our campus should remain exclusively white.

[Van Koller] But that was last year, Gerdus.

[Kruger] No. This was a survey done about 2 weeks ago. But the point I want to get back to, what Marthinus said a while ago, that South Africa is a country for all its peoples, well, that is not so. The fact is, Kwazulu, exists, Bophuthatswana exists, and white South Africa is also a reality, and these are things we cannot negotiate.

[Van Schalkwyk] But no one is denying that. I think it is totally untrue to say there is no such thing as white South Africa. There is no such thing as white South Africa. [as heard] There is only one South Africa. Blacks people are liberally involved in every facet of life in South Africa. At the same time--and I must make myself very clear here--just as we say that blacks should get rights, and that their proper aspirations should be recognized, so too we say that ours should also be recognized. And on that we are very firm. I do not think we should limit the debate to a single campus, for the present. But let me say that in my opinion, what happened during the past week at Pretoria University is a sign. The ASF, which is a very far-right emotional organisation, a financial, small group of people, decided to block a democratic attempt to find out where the university stands. And I think at their last mass meeting on Friday, the university gave these people a very thorough thrashing in a democratic manner. I think that was significant of the spirit among young people, young Afrikaners, in this country, that we should not tolerate such emotional, fanatical arguments from anyone who seeks a high profile on campus, and that the moderate voice should also be heard.

[Van Koller] Right. Can we go over to Durban now. Josef is out in the cold. Josef?

[Gouws] I think the debate is focusing too much on events at Pretoria. If Gerdus is asked if his organization is of any use in the context of South Africa, that is something we could look at. Let us not just concentrate on Pretoria. I am not saying in any way that Gerdus' organization does not have a place in South Africa. There is room for all. But I think what he has to understand is that he sees the races only as groups, and one cannot, surely, see people only as groups. They are individuals, and if a government respects the freedom of the individual, then there is enough room for people to exercise their own culture and make their contribution to South Africa, in a free South Africa.

[Kruger] Kolie, Marthinus has just made a very unfair attack on the ASF by referring to us as fanatics which is not true. The fact is that in Jeugkrag's brochure, a report was taken from the WEEKLY MAIL, a successor of the RAND DAILY MAIL which had extreme leftist views, but to come back to the whole question of multiracial government we have seen what happened to the negotiation process in Rhodesia. There were negotiations on a multiracial government--remember there was not apartheid in Rhodesia, but the majority government was not satisfactory and now Mugabe says that he wants to end white representation in parliament. Now I want to ask Marthinus, how do you build a safeguard in your new multiracial system where the whites are in the minority in relation to the Zulus? How do you protect the white minority rights where in Zimbabwe it is worth nothing?

[Van Schalkwyk] Gerdus, I think you do not understand the situation in Rhodesia, or rather the present Zimbabwe. What happened there was that they waited too long to start negotiations. When the government was in a powerful position it did not have the capacity to start negotiations in order to reach a reasonable agreement with black people, and that is exactly what is going to happen in South Africa. The longer we wait to start negotiations, the longer we stop the blacks from attaining their ideal, the radical potential becomes greater and in the end we cannot handle it. Our solution lies in early negotiations with trusted people, representing groups. The answer does not lie in white oppression or white domination.

[Kruger] How do you explain that since beginning with concessions in South Africa and since beginning with scrapping apartheid the revolutionary fever has increased in intensity and that for every concession...[changes thought] take for example what happened in Soweto schools. First, they did not want Afrikaans as a medium of instruction. Then a concession was made. When they demanded students representative councils a concession was made. Then they said....

[Van Schalkwyk, interrupting] You are absolutely correct. It is because concessions are not being made. The reform process should be tackled with a long-term objective and I think at the moment this is lacking. There is too much uncertainty on what the reform process embraces and should embrace and it should not give the impression of concessions only when there is pressure. Let me ask you a question. Why has apartheid not worked since 1948 and the way has radical potential also grown? These are the facts with which we are confronted at present. If one looks at the dissatisfaction among blacks, the manner in which they turned to violence--here I refer to the Van der Walt report which appeared about 3 weeks ago which stated very clearly that the main reason for black unrest, although there might be agitators, is the blacks are dissatisfied with certain things in this country, and if we do not....

[Van Koller, interrupting] Thank you Marthinus. Can we come back to the youth in South Africa? The debate is on the youth's contribution and the role of the youth. What contact is there--with what organizations are you not prepared to talk to? Marthinus?

[Van Schalkwyk] Kolie, we are prepared to talk to anyone who wants to allow the peaceful process an opportunity to succeed. We are not prepared to talk to the Pan-Africanist Congress or the ANC until they break their ties with the SACP and until they either renounce violence or indicate that they are prepared to reconsider violence if they see that negotiation does not work, and I think it the only method of approach. [sentence as heard] Let me just say something on the role of white and Afrikaner youth specifically. We and not the older people will have to come to terms with the black youth because they are at the moment the political activists in the black communities, and that responsibility lies primarily on our shoulders.

[Kruger] Kilie, I just want to say that this theory of coming to terms with the black youth who are activists is very interesting because (Crent Brinton) says [name indistinct] has clearly shown in the French Revolution that to make

concessions on an existing system will not necessarily defuse the revolutionary potential and that is exactly what we are seeing in South Africa.

[Van Koller] But Gerdus, is that not a reasonable standpoint in South Africa? Remember we are a heterogeneous community with various racial and cultural differences. There is only one reasonable solution and that is that everyone should have the opportunity live in his own area, with his own culture, and exercising his political sovereignty. Herein lies a meaningful future for South Africa and the whole of Africa.

[Van Koller] Josef, is that the solution?

[Gouws] May I comment on what Gerdus has just said. If every race gets its own area, its own government, and so forth, then there will still be the danger that the white government, the white central government, will dominate all, and furthermore one cannot force other people, other individuals to live apart. It should be a question of freedom of choice. But I think we have now moved too far from what we should be talking about and that is what role can the youth play in defusing the situation. If I could ask Marthinus--does he not think that if Jeugkrag wants to contribute constructively should they not have a strong ideological base with which they could go to people and negotiate, because they area the leaders of tomorrow and we are the leaders of tomorrow. I feel that Jeugkrag hasn't got a strong ideological concept.

[Van Koller] Marthinus?

[Van Schalkwyk] I think that is very important question from Josef. We have laid down basic guidelines for membership in the organization. What is very important is that the debate on what exactly the solution for South Africa is in terms of concrete constitutional and economic proposals should also be debated within Jeugkrag. It is very important because there is no clarity in South Africa on this issue.

[Van Koller] Marthinus, thank you. I want to ask Gerdus what constructive contribution his organization will make to bring the situation in South Africa back to normal?

[Kruger] Kolie, as anyone will tell you the youth are the future and I believe youth have a very important role to play. The first important thing is that we help develop the national pride of each group and its economic potential by establishing border industrial areas, by training people....

[Van Koller, interrupting] But thus far it has not been unsuccessful.

[Kruger] Absolutely. The reason why people think it did not work was because it has not been implemented since a few decades ago.

[Van Koller] Your organization--what is it going to do to activate the youth toward reconciliation?

[Kruger] My organization will try to cultivate national pride in all race groups, even among the coloreds, and make them proud of the area where they will establish themselves.

[Van Koller] Thank you. Josef?

[Gouws] I think my organization, the NSF, would like to contribute constructively to a future free South Africa where the whites would not try to cultivate pride among other people, where everyone will be free to follow his individual plans, to strive for them, and in conclusion we wish Jeugkrag every success. I hope everything goes well. They have a very important role to fulfill, and I hope that we can talk with each other in the future.

[Van Koller] Marthinus, a last word from you.

[Van Schalkwyk] I think the practical projects we are going to tackle will be decisively important. In the short term we are busy working on a joint political conference with various black youth organizations including the Inkatha Youth Brigade with whom we are busy drawing up a joint statement to be presented to the state president on the areas of difference and agreement on the future of this country. We want to bring the white and black school-going youth into contact with each other. It is in the area of practical projects that the effort should be made.

[Van Koller] Gentlemen, thank you very much.

/8918
CSO: 3400/1664

PEYCO PRESIDENT URGES COLOREDS TO JOIN BOYCOTT

MB120520 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1917 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, 11 May, SAPA--Joining a United Democratic Front (UDF) affiliate organisation was more important to the struggle for liberation than blowing up a Mirage at a military base because it demonstrated the unity of the people. This was the opinion of Mr Mkhuseli Jack, founder-president of the Port Elizabeth Youth Congress (PEYCO) who today addressed a mass meeting in Korsten, Eastern Cape.

Speakers at the meeting, attended by more than 1000 people, urged the coloured community to join the two-month old consumer boycott in order to make this year a "year of visible change in South Africa."

The crowd--comprised mostly of blacks, but with a large percentage of coloureds and Asians--sang freedom songs and periodically interrupted speakers with shouts of "Viva" and "Amandla [power]."

Loudspeakers positioned outside the overflowing cinema relayed the speeches to several hundred people who periodically broke into impromptu dances.

Mr Jack said participants in the boycott were often accused of being irresponsible and destroying the economy of the region but in his view, the economy came second to "the lives of my people." He said the government was "killing people" in the townships each day while the consumer boycott was only "killing people in their pockets."

As part of the tricameral system of government, he said, the Labour Party had sanctioned each and every death in the townships and had "a hand in" the banning of both individuals and meetings such as the May Day rally. He said joining the boycott would mean ensuring the future of the children, the "flowers of our nation, thousands of whom had already been killed or arrested in the eastern Cape in the last 18 months."

The boycott was not aimed at lining the pockets of black traders, he assured the audience, and only "short-sighted pseudo-revolutionaries" would advocate abandoning a course of action simply because it temporarily benefited one section of the community.

Mr Jack said the "ten cents" spent in white stores by the coloured community was what kept the economy breathing and now was the time to take the first step in halting that situation. He said employers were already threatening African workers with replacement by coloureds if they adhered to the 16 June stayaway call and this was "a humiliation" for both sections of the community.

By joining the boycott, he said, the coloured people would be showing that they would not stand for such "humiliation" and that they would also not be separated in the struggle for unity which they had been part of since the beginning.

Mr Jack said coloureds had suffered and died at the hands of the ruling powers. The boycott afforded them a non-violent weapon to help bring about equality for all.

/12913
CSO: 3400/1679

UCASA LEADER SPEAKS ON REFORM IN PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

MB270707 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1825 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Bloemfontein, 26 April, SAPA--Any solution to bring peace to the subcontinent should address itself to the total abolition of all remaining apartheid laws and not lead to political mudslinging among the various groups, Mr Steve Kgame said today.

It should prevent certain people from playing a political game at the expense of the nation to appease only a few people, Mr Kgame said in his presidential address to the annual conference of the Urban Councils Association of South Africa [UCASA] in Bloemfontein.

The radicals used school boycotts, stay-aways and consumer boycotts to record their objection to government action and policies as they had no say in parliament to show their disapproval of government action or policies, he said.

"Though we are all agreed that blacks must be allowed their rightful place in central government, we do not support the means adopted by the radicals to achieve this. "We still believe in assertive peaceful negotiations for a political dispensation acceptable to all racial groups in the country. "And we have great reason to be confident and optimistic about our efforts," said Mr Kgame.

It could not be denied that the government had made some pronouncements to move away from apartheid and certain measures had been taken to start the reform ball rolling. But this was not enough. The government was not swift enough to keep pace with reasonable demands to effect the desired change.

"How I wish the government should be brave enough and take a bold step and scrap all apartheid laws and accommodate all groups in the policy decision machinery in one parliament for all the colourful people of South Africa," said Mr Kgame.

The majority of the black people of South Africa were united in their yearning for a just, democratic, equal opportunity society where all persons are equal before the law. For this reason the government must stop seeing the country's population in group context. Its continued utterances about "own affairs" and "differentiation" were a jarring irritation.

UCASA stood as representatives of the so-called moderate black opinion. "We in the middle ground feel strongly that our freedom cannot be achieved at any price." "But why should we not allow our democratic right to express our feelings?" "Why should we be intimidated and violently attacked for our beliefs?" "Why should petrol bombs be hurled at our homes, be lynched and necklaced for our sober and reasonable beliefs?" "How do we stand in the way of the radicals in their struggle?" "Are our goals not the same?

"Perhaps not, because we are for freedom and democracy, when they are for oppression and communism," said Mr Kgame. He said the press was afraid to come out openly to give publicity to the standpoint of the moderates.

The majority of the black people were afraid to speak their minds and hearts because of the fear of the petrol bomb and the necklace.

The white liberals were further confusing black politics.

"We as black councillors have sacrficed our lives to serve in local government institution, not to appease our so-called white masters nor did we do so to become stumbling blocks towards the representation of blacks in higher levels of government.

"We have elected to oppose the continued dominance of white officials in black townships," Mr Kgame said. "We have elected to negotiate the transfer of land to the rightful owners." "We have elected to talk to government about extending the borders of black towns and about its apartheid policies which affect our local communities."

That was the major reason councillors accepted to serve in the black local authorities, not to benefit from the policies of Pretoria as was alleged.

"Our opponents on the other hand have only bred violence, chaos, anarchy and hate in South Africa and nobody dare question their methods for fear of instant and brutal repercussions, said Mr Kgame.

He accused the "unholy alliance" of white liberals and black radicals of further aggrevating black politics and said it could not be clearly said who was misusing who.

Mr Kgame said Western powers should take cognisance that there would either be a democracy or a dictatorship established in the future government of the country. Those who had the goodwill and prosperity of the country at heart should lend support to moderation, peace and democracy. It was time for the silent majority to speak up.

Western powers and local finance housed could make effective use of their muscle to positively pressurise the government to move faster with reform processes.

The South African Government should be encouraged to expedite the reform process. Its departments and officials should be exhorted to implement reform

policies without applying delaying tactics because of their "Verkramp [ultra conservative] reluctance."

Some officials were indeed obstructionist and would deliberately create obstacles to make sure that the status quo was maintained, said Mr Kgame. He concluded that it was up to the ruling party to decide whether to keep on delaying or to bring about its own quick downfall. "What the P.W. Botha Government does not realise is that the small righwing constituency can be easily replaced by a greater middle ground constituency of all races which will far outnumber the small leftwing and rightwing constituency" said Mr Kgame.

/12913
CSO: 3400/1679

SOUTH AFRICA

BLACK SCHOOL FUNDS USED IN HOMELANDS

MBC80927 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1930 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] House of Assembly, 7 May, SAPA--Funds that had become available as a result of unrest at some black schools in South Africa had sometimes been used at schools in the homelands, the Minister of Eucation and Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said today.

Speaking in the debate on his budget allocation, he said it was a matter of principle that areas where there was order in education would be helped.

"It has happened in the past that funds which have become available from some schools as a result of unrest have been utilised in schools in the national states."

Responding to the issue of "adequate political education" in black schools, raised earlier by opposition members, the minister said he had no objection to this in principle, but that he had strong reservations as it was open to all kinds of abuse.

Very few countries in the world had been able to institute proper political education in thier schools.

The minister said any reesponsible person would acknowledge that it had been a "big mistake" to peg funds for black education at the same level for a number of years in the Verwoerdian era. There was no doubt that more money was needed for black education now, but this alone would not solve the problems.

Black education problems in South Africa were in many respects typical of the Third World. Money had to [words indistinct] manpower in a planned manner over a sufficient period. This was why the minister of national education, Mr F.W. de Klerk, had recently announced a 10 year plan for education to help achieve equal education.

/12913
CSO: 3400/1679

BRIEFS

BLACK LOCAL AUTHORITIES INCLUDED--Parliament, 6 May, SAPA--Black local authorities are to be included in legislation affecting the remuneration of town clerks according to an amendment bill published here today. According to an accompanying memorandum, the Remuneration of Town Clerks Amendment Bill extends the definition of "local authority" to include black local authorities "in line with the accepted principle that legislation be made appicable on a uniform basis, as far as possible to all groups." The bill also amends the classification procedure of local authorities according to grades. The amendment provides for the basis of differentiation to be determined by the minister of constitutional development and planning after consultation with an advisory committee and that local authorities grading may be done by an official appointed by the minister, without further consultation with the committee. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 0947 GMT 6 May 86 MB] /12913

TRANSKEI ANNOUNCES NEW TAXES--Umtata, 7 May, SAPA--The Transkei Minister of Finance, Mr Sidney Qaba, today announced that he proposed to impose a number of taxes in Transkei with a view to narrowing the expected deficit in his record R1.3 billion budget for the current financial year. Last week Mr Qaba tabled estimates of expenditure totalling R1,312.7 million and the schedule of estimates showed that revenue to be received would be about R943.7 million leaving a deficit of about $369 million. The apparent deficit would be reduced by an opening balance in the exchequer of $173 million and the rest would be financed by long and short-term loans finance from the development bank, from South Africa and from the capital market. He said taxes to be imposed were an adjustment of general sales tax from 7 percent to 10 percent on petrol, financial leases on leased properties as well as rental consideration by rental businesses, all this with effect from 1 June. There would also be an urban development tax on all immovable properties in urban areas, stamp duty on debit entires to be adjusted from 5 cents to 10 cents on all bank current accounts, and taxable income of insurance companies from 30 percent to 40 percent. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 2127 GMT 7 May 86 MB] /12913

CSO: 3400/1679

SOUTH AFRICA

ANALYSIS CONCLUDES NATION'S PRESS STILL FAILING IN BASIC TASK

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 2-8 May 86 pp 14, 15

[Article by Steven Friedman: "A Press We Deserve"]

[Text] When the Rand Daily Mail, flagship of South African liberal journalism, closed a year ago this week, it seemed to many that a critical opposition press in this country would die with it. Perhaps they exaggerated: the press has in fact shown an unprecedented interest in black resistance groups and the views of militant apartheid opponents. But the coverage remains patchy; we get much drama, but very little understanding.

A YEAR after the Rand Daily Mail's closure, the prophets of doom have been confounded. We can still learn as little from the press as we could then.

To explain: when the Mail closed, many commentators suggested that a great night was about to fall over the country. Whites would lose their last link with life in the townships and we would be told only what the establishment wanted us to know.

But, in one sense, the reverse has happened. Not only has an "alternative" press sprung up, committed to highlighting black resistance to apartheid. As conflict has escalated, the mainstream press has found it increasingly unable to ignore events in the black areas.

Reports of unrest, foreign pressure and social ferment often dominate our newspapers. The views of militant apartheid opponents are given greater coverage than ever before: a year ago, the press barely mentioned black resistance groups; today ANC representatives are quoted regularly. Allegations of Security Force brutality, abuses against detainees and even reports on prison conditions — all areas which had been barely reported or unreported for years — have reappeared. Indeed, the turmoil has even filtered through to pro-government papers, some of whom have begun to criticise the government's handling of township unrest and its refusal to talk to the ANC.

But does this mean that we can now know all we need to know about our society by reading newspapers? Alas, no. The press is still offering us, not a picture of life around us, but a sketchy road map whose directions often have to be deciphered by a skilled navigator. We may be told far more than we were a year ago, but not as much as we were told five or 10 years ago. And the fault lies as much with those who own and manage the press as with the government which has sought to emasculate it.

In varying degrees, the media, whether mainstream or "alternative", still tells us about the more dramatic signs of conflict in our society. We know that there is turmoil in the black areas; that people have died at the hands of young black militants and the police, that anti-apartheid pressure is growing. But that is about all we know — and it isn't enough.

Over the past year, our society has become far more fluid and complex than ever before. The government and business have lost many of their old certainties and are responding to black dissent in unprecedented ways; profound changes have occurred in black politics — a debate over tactics and policy is raging between competing organisations and within them. These changes are as — if not more — important than the violence which produced them.

Yet little of this is reflected in the press. Often, it

doesn't even try to tell us about them — and, when it does, the coverage is either sketchy and trite or coloured by the reporter's commitment to a particular organisation or interest group.

Firstly, the factual reporting itself is often grossly inadequate. Reports are either too short or superficial — they tell us that there is conflict, but nothing about its immediate causes or who was involved. When police fire on "residents", who was protesting and about what? What organisation, if any, do they support? What triggered off the unrest? These facts are often more important than the event itself, yet they are often ignored.

Thus, when last August's troubles began in Natal, it took the press four days to offer any explanation for them at all. When it did, its account was vague and often contradictory. When violence erupted in Queenstown, it took a full week before we were told that the conflict centred around attempts to enforce a consumer boycott.

This means we are being told, at most, half of the story. We are offered a daily diet of melodrama without the slightest inkling of who is doing what to whom, let alone why.

One obvious explanation for this is government restrictions, but this is only part of the answer. There was, for example, little noticeable difference between the quality of coverage during the Emergency and that before or after it. The restrictions are indeed severe, but if they have not prevented the press from reporting the existence of conflict, there is no reason why they should prevent the press from explaining it.

The problem becomes even more acute when important events happen outside a newspaper's own area. When the leaders of Port Elizabeth's consumer boycott were banned, an event which imperilled a unique attempt at negotiation between militants and business, Johannesburg's biggest daily, The Star, didn't report the event at all. When squatter resistance prompted the end of influx control in the Western Cape, well before the government scrapped it elsewhere, the Johannesburg press didn't even report the fact. Natal townships have been in ferment for months without a word appearing in the press outside the province.

So, despite the quantity, unrest coverage is still short on quality. But unrest is not the only sign of conflict in our society. Anti-apartheid resistance is complex. There are tensions between competing organisations and ideologies; between the unemployed and workers, students and parents, the unemployed youth and students. There are differences over tactics, such as the use of violence, the need for democratic organisation and so on. New tactics are being endorsed by some groups, rejected by others. These debates and differences may well determine our future and it is crucial for all of us to understand the issues involved, yet here the press fails us even more lamentably.

Thus events like the emergence of street committees in the townships or unique local negotiations between black groups and the white authorities are barely reported by the press, let alone analysed. Even an event such as the Natal "indaba" is covered sparsely and inadequately. How many reports do we see which try to evaluate the strengths, weaknesses and support of anti-apartheid groups or leaders? Is Natal really Buthelezi country? How effective and popular are the UDF or National Forum? Are the townships really ungovernable? Ask yourself when last you read a report which seriously tried to address these and countless similiar issues.

We are sometimes not much better off when we rely on the press to understand changes in white society. The business community's professed commitment to change is a good example. Organised industry has adopted a charter which commits it to work for fundamental change — and yet how many reports have you read which describe, let alone evaluate, what it is doing about it and what the implications might be? American companies have also committed themselves, in theory, to a wide-ranging programme to seek change, but again the silence is deafening. When reports do appear, they usually either extol the business moves or dismiss them as irrelevant — they rarely, if ever, assess them.

These events are ignored because they are not dramatic. Our press is ill at ease with complexity — "body count" reporting is far easier. But because our society is now more complex, this sort of reporting is all the more inadequate.

Predictably, the malaise deepens if we rely on the press to help us understand society, rather than simply to provide us with raw information. We urgently need analysis and commentary which can cut through the rhetoric and explain the complexity which lies behind it. But not a single paper employs a commentator capable of doing this — we are either served platitudes by "political commentators" ill-equipped to understand the more complex world around them or "analysis" which is a thinly-disguised apologia for particular groups. Still less are we offered feature writing which goes beyond the platitudinous and offers us a real insight into people, communities and issues we do not encounter in our daily lives. In a society in which apartheid has often succeeded in cutting us off from people and events only a few kilometres away, this may well be the most pressing need of all — but the press often does more to reinforce this mental separation than to break it down.

This is not a new malaise. Indeed, it predates the demise of the Mail by some years; in its last five years it was guilty of most of the failings which now afflict its survivors. But it has not always been so.

The white-owned mainstream press has always been less than the standard-bearer of liberty it claims to be. But a decade ago, the Mail was still

capable of mounting sustained coverage of the 1976 unrest which really did tell us what was happening in the townships and which often captured the subtlety and nuance which now escape the press. It also offered vigorous investigative reporting and some fine feature writing. But, by the time it died, it was no longer doing this. It had fallen victim to a process which also explains the press's current malaise.

The people who owned the Mail didn't like challenging journalism because it challenged them as much as the government. In a variety of ways — by offering poor pay and conditions to top journalists, by firing successful but "political" editors, by cutting the "space" offered to reporters so that complex issues had to be reduced to a few meaningless paragraphs — they drove the best and brightest of our journalistic talent out of the local profession. While the process was not as dramatic, the other opposition newspaper company, Argus, was equally unwilling to encourage or reward talented journalists — and still less those who rocked the political boat.

The profession was generally debased, but the damage to political and social reporting was most severe. Newspaper owners insisted that white readers didn't want to know about politics because it was boring or threatening. So did many editors — and so sport or crime reporters became a prized commodity, political reporters an expensive nuisance.

The process has been going on for a long time now and the result is that, with few but honourable exceptions, only the mediocrities — or the committed ideologues — are left. For a while it didn't matter — conflict was hidden and the press could get by on a steady diet of trivia. Now it does: even the mainstream press now realises that their readers want to know what is happening around them. But their own policies have ensured that there are now few reporters left who are capable of doing the job.

A crucial part of this self-destruction is the gradual elimination of the black journalist. When the Mail mounted its 1976 coverage, it had a dozen or more black reporters it could send into the townships — by the time it closed it had only a couple, as do most of its rivals now. The reason, of course, is that the people who run the press found black journalists automatically threatening. They paid them a pittance — often they refused to hire them permanently at all and paid them only by the line or the word. They did not train them, nor did they promote them.

This goes a long way towards explaining why coverage of black society fails to reflect its complexity. Firstly, the press has only a handful of reporters left who actually live in the areas where the battle is being waged. This means that coverage is inevitably distant: it is not rooted in the communities where it is occurring and so it often has to rely on the claims of activists or the police rather than the observation of reporters.

Secondly, because all editors and senior editorial staff are residents of white suburbia, the decisions about which news is important is being taken by people who often have never visited the areas they are making decisions about, let alone met their residents or leaders. The gulf is often so great that they might as well be directing coverage of a foreign country and this may well explain why we are sometimes better informed about Libya than about Tembisa.

The press's failure to train and reward black journalists also explains why the white-owned black press is often as frustrating a source of news as the "white press". To be sure, because these papers concentrate on events in black areas, they often provide raw information which isn't available in the white-oriented dailies. But years of neglect mean that these papers are so crippled by a lack of expertise that they are often unable to give a coherent account of a court case, let alone to analyse complex currents in black politics — or that the most articulate reporters are often those most committed to promoting a particular organisation.

In short, the press's current failure is one of competence; this has less to do with government restrictions than with a conscious policy which its owners have pursued for years.

This policy is also responsible, in a less obvious way, for another reason why the press is unable to inform us now: the fact that many of those reporters who are still able to analyse events colour their reporting with a commitment to a particular group or leader which ensures that what they tell us is consciously or unconsciously distorted.

This is, of course, not the sole preserve of "left wing" journalists. Their more conservative — and more senior — colleagues find no contradiction between railing against "committed journalism" while punting white political parties or ideologies such as "free enterprise". But that's small comfort to us out here who actually want to know what's happening; nor is the fact that it is the conservatives who run the press who are mostly to blame for the emergence of this sort of journalism.

In their attempt to debase the profession, newspaper owners and their editorial camp-followers have ensured that no-one will stay in journalism for very long unles they are exceedingly incompetent — or extremely dedicated. The fact that some of the dedicated ones happen also to be committed to a particular group is inevitable.

But what of the "alternative press"? If the mainstream is inadequate, can't we look for succour there? Like the black press, some of these newspapers do offer information you can't get anywhere else, but it would be a foolhardy soul who relied on them alone. Most are firmly committed to one or other political group and this often ensures that they are as misleading as the

mainstream "white press". They also suffer from a chronic lack of resources which mean that they are unable to offer their readers a full service even if they wanted to.

All this does not, of course, mean that we should stop reading newspapers. All of them tell us part of the truth and so they tell us something of what we need to know — some of them also offer some of the analysis, feature writing and competent reporting whose demise this article has bewailed, although sporadically and erratically. Indeed, it is often possible, by reading seven or eight papers, to piece together some idea of what is really happening. The tragedy, of course, is that only professional dilettantes like this author have the time to do that. Most readers have to rely on only one or two papers and so they do not know that they are getting only part of the truth.

This means that, in some ways, the press is doing as much as apartheid itself to polarise us. Its own war against itself has ensured that we can imbibe either the prejudices of the "white", the "black" or the "alternative" press; all in their own way reinforce their readers' view of the world rather than challenging it.

This suggests that, despite the plethora of "political news", the press — whether "mainstream" or "alternative" — is still failing in its most basic task. In a divided society such as ours, it is the press's job to challenge its readers' perceptions and to make them aware of views, issues, people and organisations from which they are cut off. Because the press is not doing that, it is simply reflecting — and sometimes reinforcing — the polarisation which apartheid has created, not breaking it down. And that is a failure for which no amount of unrest coverage can compensate.

The press's failure to bridge this gap might have one other consequence — it may well have ensured that the idea of a free, critical, independent and challenging press has failed to take root and that a post-apartheid government will have as little respect for a free press as the present one.

And if that does happen, as it did in other African countries, the newspaper owners and managers who did so much to ensure the press's demise will still not understand the reason why.

Role of the Dead

AFTER South African Associated Newspapers closed down the Rand Daily Mail and Sunday Express last year, other newspapers toppled like a line of dominoes.

The closing down of the Mail and Express was announced on March 15 last year. Saan also closed down the Soweto News and Sports Ace.

The Argus Company closed the Friend in Bloemfontein, retrenched staff and moved the press to Kimberly where the Diamond Fields Advertiser was amalgamated with Northern Cape Printers. A weekly free sheet (a "knock and drop") was launched in association with the DFA, with the contingency plan that if the DFA losses could not be turned around it would be reduced to a weekly or twice-weekly free sheet.

Argus also closed the Sowetan Sunday Mirror in the Transvaal and the Cape Herald in Cape Town. To replace the Herald the company increased the number of its free sheets from one to three.

Moving further into the free sheet market, the Argus also started four free sheets at the Pretoria News.

Now ominously close to extinction are the Saan-owned Cape Times and part Saan-owned Natal Mercury, whose administrative departments — including advertising and marketing — are being merged with those of the Argus-owned Cape Argus and Daily News respectively.

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SOUTH AFRICA

REPORTER WARNS OF MIRAGES OF 'PEACE BREAKTHROUGHS'

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 2-8 May 86 p 4

[Article by Patrick Laurence: "Peace in Our Time: Stand by for a Rush of Mirages"]

[Text] DIPLOMATS have cautioned against the sudden flush of optimism that the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group has devised a workable formula for bringing South Africa's white governors to the negotiating table with the African National Congress.

Their counsel of caution that major obstacles still lie ahead came in the wake of a spate of reports in the press about an imminent breakthrough in the quest by peace-makers at home and honest brokers abroad to resolve the escalating South African conflict.

Reports in the Sunday Times and the Star punting the idea of a breakthrough were followed by a front page report in Beeld, headlined: "Peace hopes flame strongly again".

Beeld said of the initiative of the seven-member Eminent Persons Group or EPG: "During and after its visit to South Africa the group avoided the limelight as much as possible, but behind the scenes it made important imputs which could create a new foundation for dialogue."

The EPG team, co-chaired by the former Australian prime minister, Malcolm Fraser, and the former Nigerian president, Olusegun Obasango, did notch up at least one major success during its visit to South Africa. It succeeded in seeing the two most powerful men in the country: President PW Botha and his jailed adversary, ANC leader Nelson Mandela.

The EPG plan is to try to persuade the South African government to release Mandela and to lift the ban on the ANC and the smaller, rival Pan-Africanist Congress in return for persuading the ANC to abandon its growing guerrilla war for the overthrow of the established order. These moves would set the scene for direct or indirect negotiations between the government and the ANC.

To the extent that the EPG was acting as an intermediary between Botha and Mandela it was, as it were, rehearsing for playing a similar role it hopes to play in setting up negotiations between the SA government and the ANC. But there is a long way to go before that becomes a reality.

The Star reflected what one diplomat described as an "optimistic glow" when it concluded in a front page report: "Negotiation with the ANC may be closer." In similar vein the Sunday Times proclaimed: "Peace? It's looking good." Both reports referred to the EPG plan as critical to breaking the growing spiral of violence.

The Sunday Times laid great emphasis on a speech in parliament last week by Botha, in which he drew a distinction between nationalists and communists in the ANC and implied that a *modus vivendi* could be reached with the nationalists.

A later article in the Star on Tuesday noted portentously: "For the third time in two weeks, President PW Botha yesterday distinguished between communists and non-

communist members of the ANC. He made an indirect appeal to the non-communists to renounce violence and to return to South Africa to join him at the conference table."

But there was nothing particularly significant in Botha thrice making the same speech. He was repeating the same speech to parliament's three chambers.

Botha said in a speech last week: "I think it is opportune and the duty of the nationalist members of the ANC to sever their relations with the Marxists ... If they come forward and say they want to return to South Africa and take part in constitutional, evolutionary processes, and if they renounce violence, they will be welcome. They can come back tomorrow."

But Botha's distinction between nationalists and communists in the ANC is not new and does not in itself herald a new attitude. He made the distinction last September, when he publicly adopted a hard line against talks with the ANC, labelling them an "act of disloyalty to young men serving on the border in the Security Forces".

There is no clear evidence that Botha's position has changed. On the contrary his Home Affairs minister, Stoffel Botha, recently reiterated the official view that it would be morally wrong and politically naive to hold talks with the ANC as long as it was engaged in guerrilla war or, as he preferred to put it, a campaign of murder and destruction.

The disruption and takeover of a National Party meeting last week by members of the neo-fascist Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging can hardly be an encouraging omen for the Botha administration. The breakup of the meeting, and growing support for the ultra-rightist Conservative Party, are a reminder that even the limited reforms so far have lost the NP support from large numbers of Afrikaners.

A commitment to negotiations with the ANC could easily cause the conservative revolt to grow like a veldfire. As Botha himself observed in a speech in the "coloured" chamber: "When you ... try to hurry me on, you must remember that I must take the Afrikaner along, without giving him the feeling that he has been discarded."

From the ANC side of the spectrum there is no evidence that it has shifted in the slightest from its stance that the guerrilla war should continue during any potential talks with South Africa. Its public stance, at any rate, remains one of militancy.

Botha himself has quoted ANC president Oliver Tambo as saying: "If we thought the time had come for talks with Pretoria, we would not abandon the armed struggle. We would simply carry on."

More recently Law and Order minister Louis Le Grange gave the press permission to quote a statement by Tambo, in which the ANC leader accused the "apartheid regime" of being "intent on maintaining itself in power at all costs", and concluded that the "fascist regime must be swept off the face of the earth".

Botha's stress on the difference between nationalists and communists in the ANC appears to spring from hopes of driving a wedge between the two factions. But they have little chance of success.

The aversion to communism and communists felt by Botha and his lieutenants is not shared by nationalists in the ANC, of whom Tambo is perhaps the pre-eminent example.

As Mandela has noted: "From its inception the ANC was formed and built up, not as a political party with one school of political thought, but as a parliament of African people, accommodating people of various political convictions, all united by the common goal of national liberation."

Those views were expressed more than 20 years ago, but they are still representative of the ANC view of itself. As Mandela has observed: "African communists could, and did, become members of the ANC, and some served on the national, provincial and local committees."

Any bid by nationalists to purge the ANC of communists would seriously weaken, if not destroy, the ANC at a critical junction in its struggle to overthrow apartheid. To quote Mandela again: "Theoretical differences amongst those fighting against oppression is a luxury we cannot afford at this stage."

Botha remains convinced that the ANC is under communist control. By his count 63 percent of the ANC

national executive are members of the clandestine SA Communist Party.

He is futhermore determined not to talk to the ANC while it is under communist control.

"You can't expect me, while the ANC is under control of the Communist Party and still openly advocates violence, to deal with them," he told parliament after his as yet unpublished response to the EPG peace plan had already been sent to London.

The negotiations may be "in an encouraging stage", as Fraser remarked last week. But there is still a long, hard road ahead.

Even if the EPG does succeed in persuading the ANC to abandon its guerrilla war, its chances of either persuading the ANC to expel its communist members or of convincing Botha that he must deal with the ANC, communists and all, remain negligible.

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